

Figure 1



Dexamide A

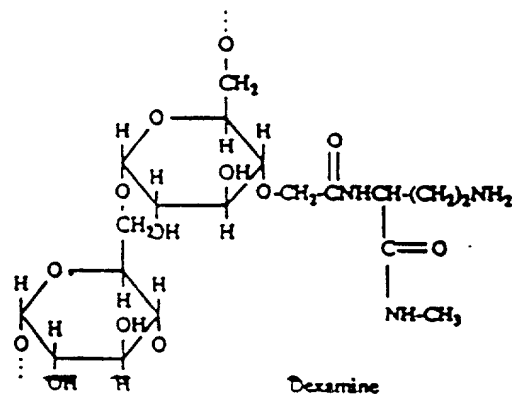
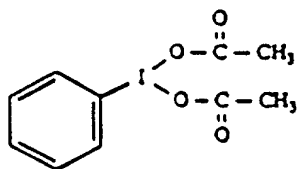
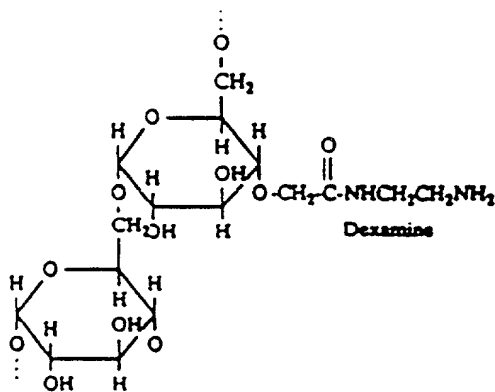
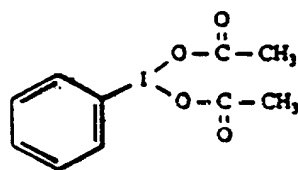


Figure 2

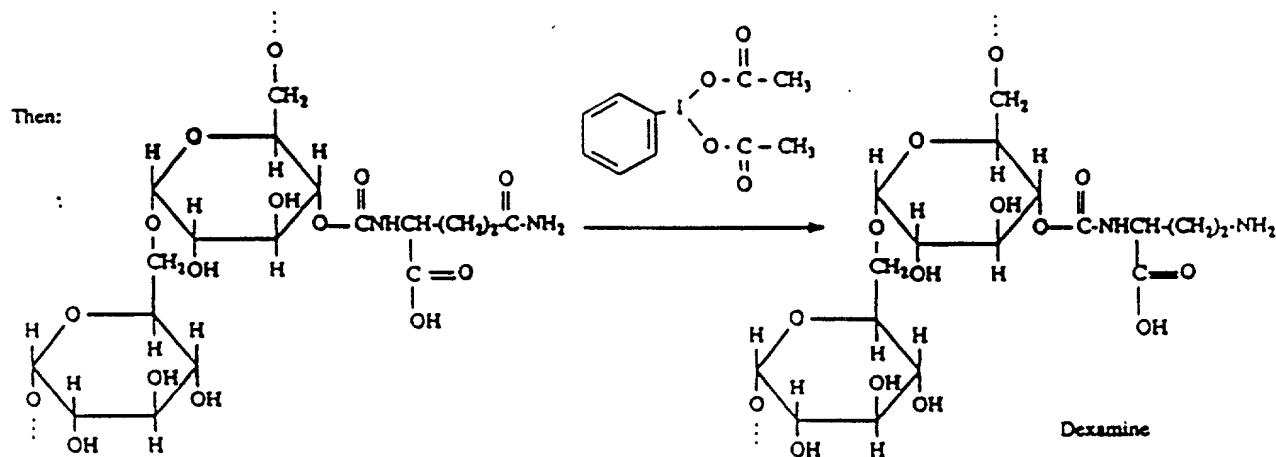
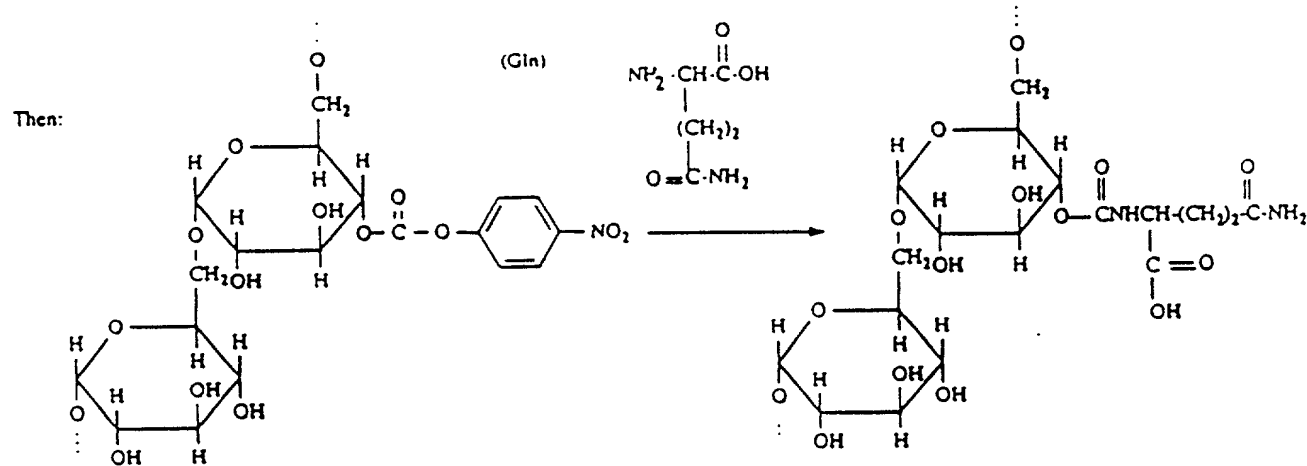
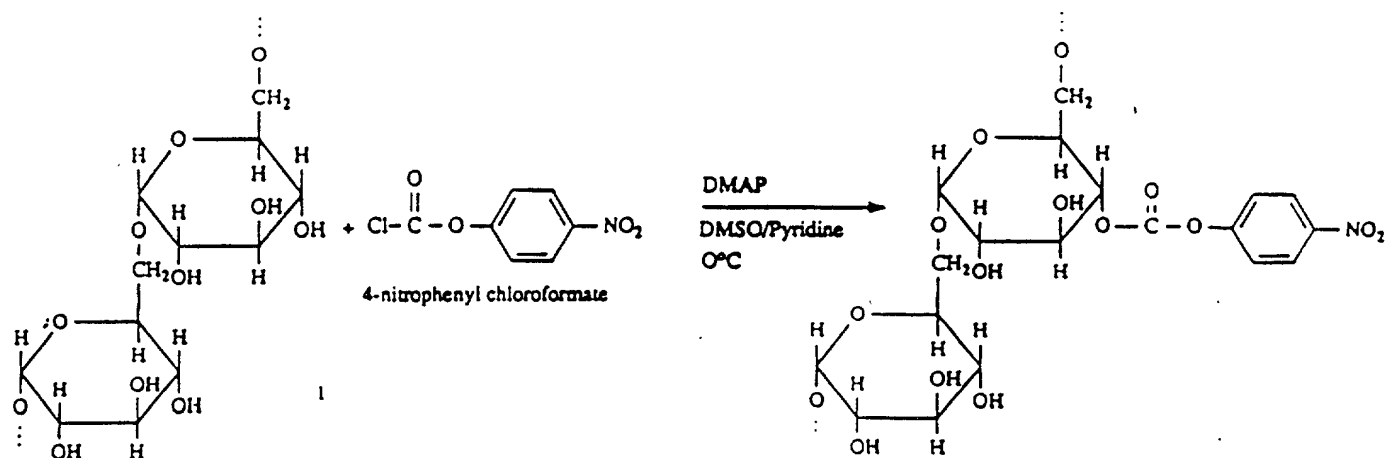


Figure 3

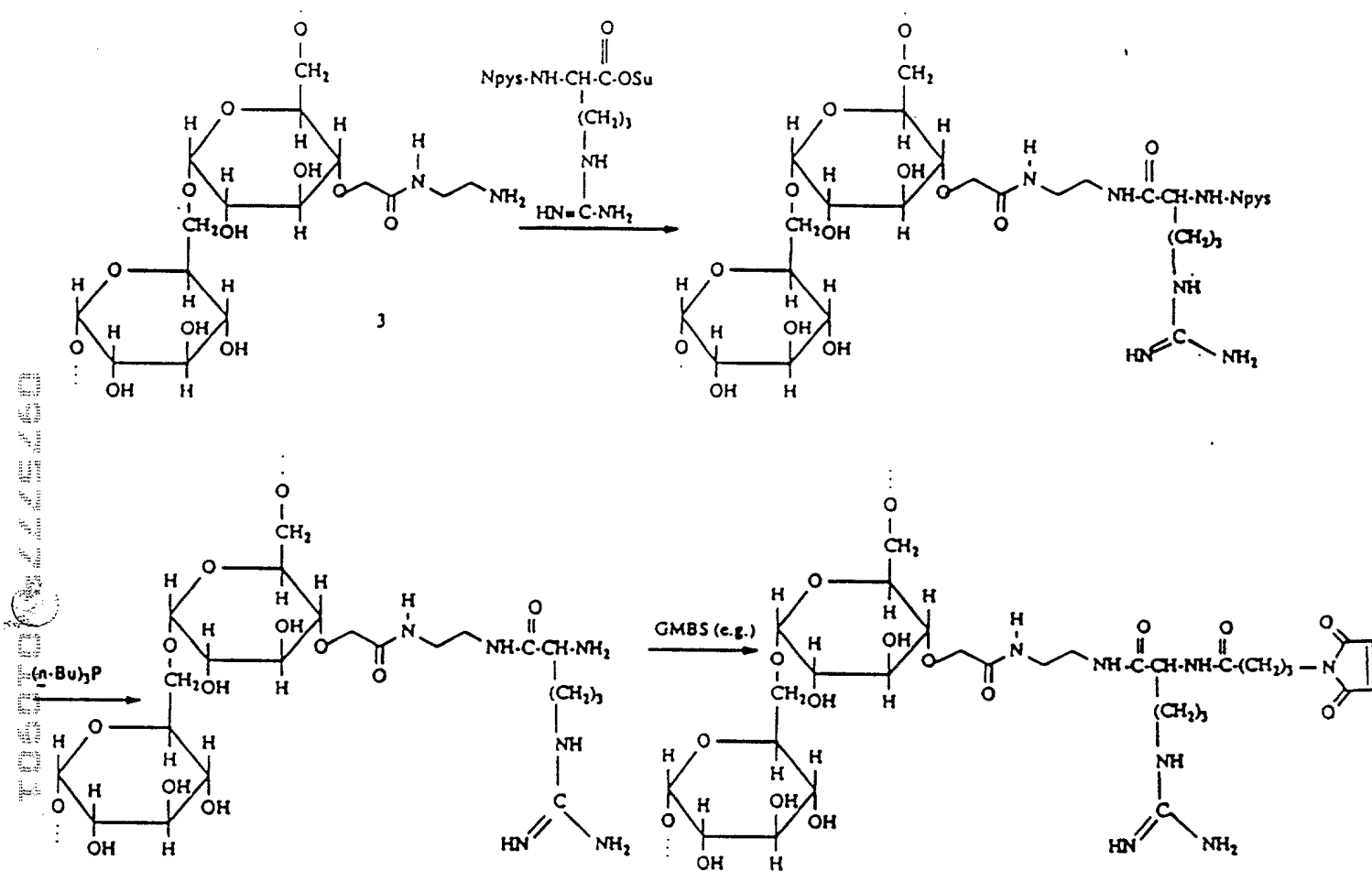


Figure 4

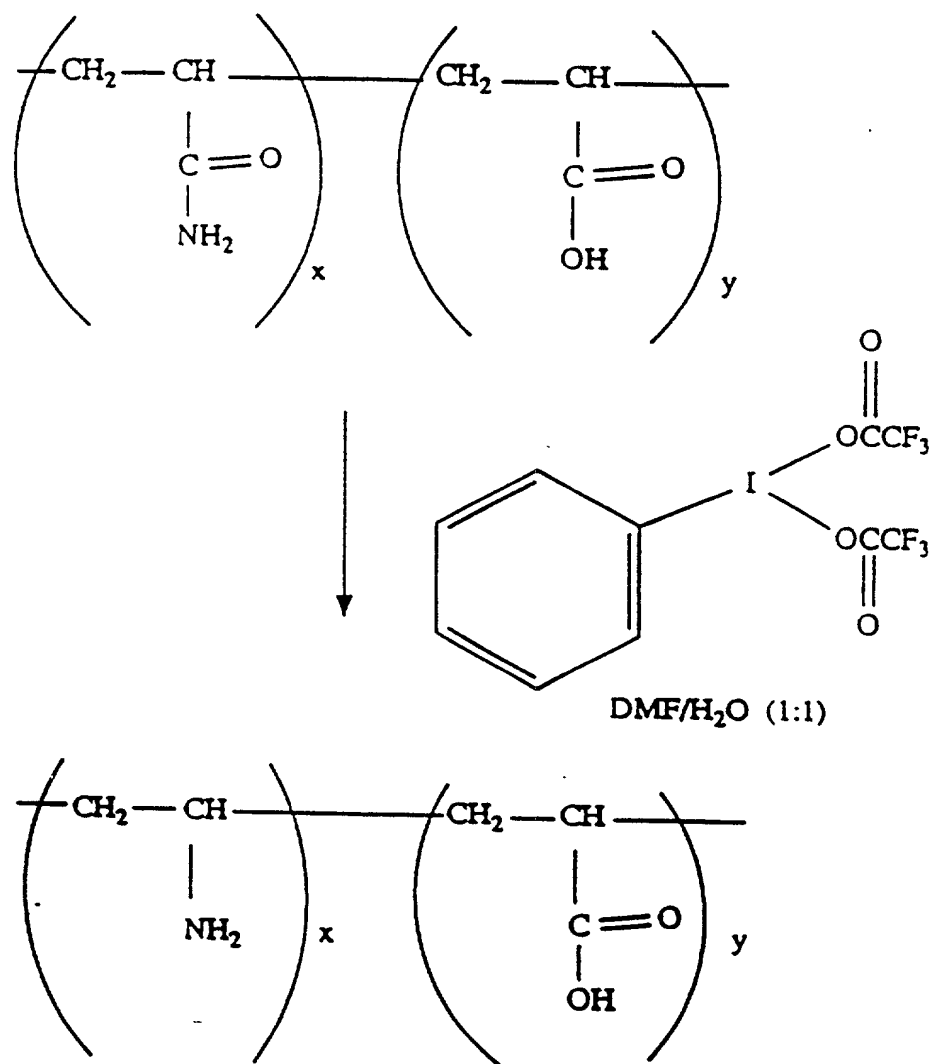
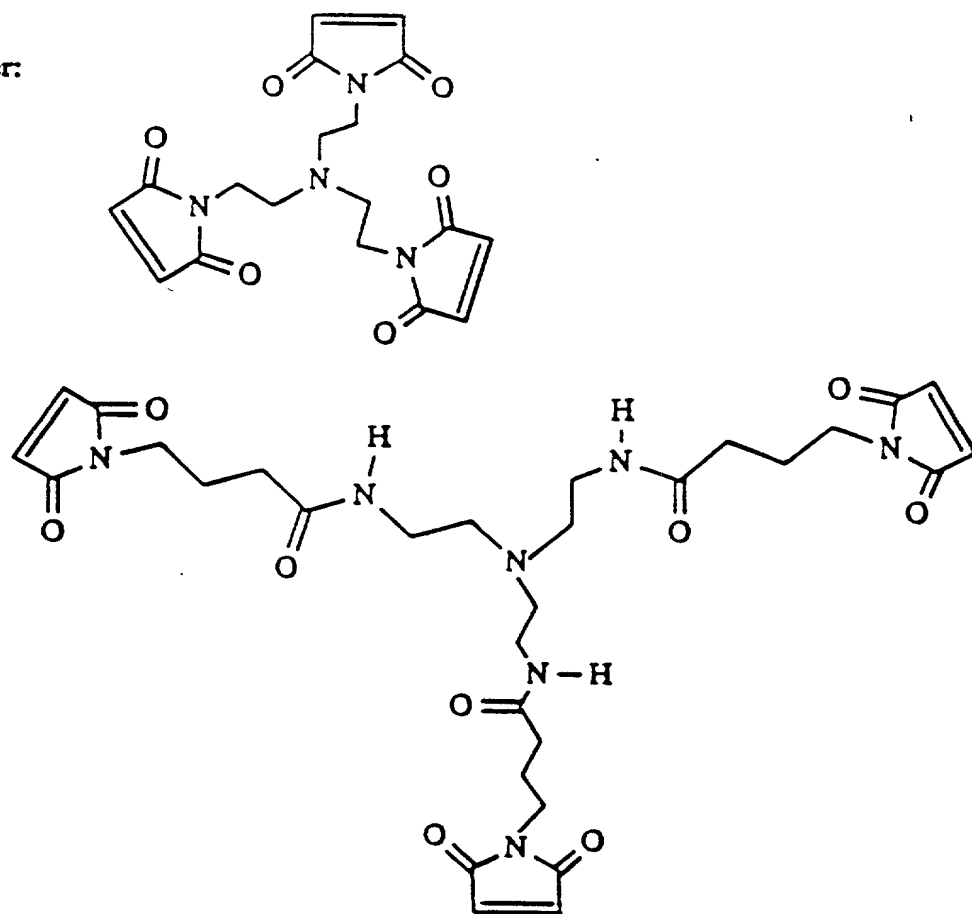


Figure 5

Trimer:



Tetramer:

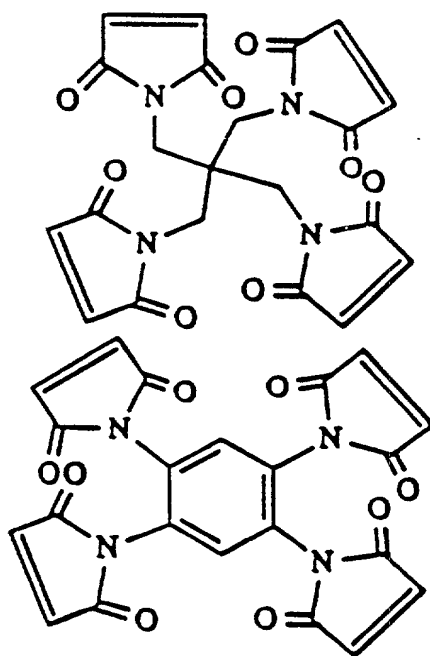


Figure 6

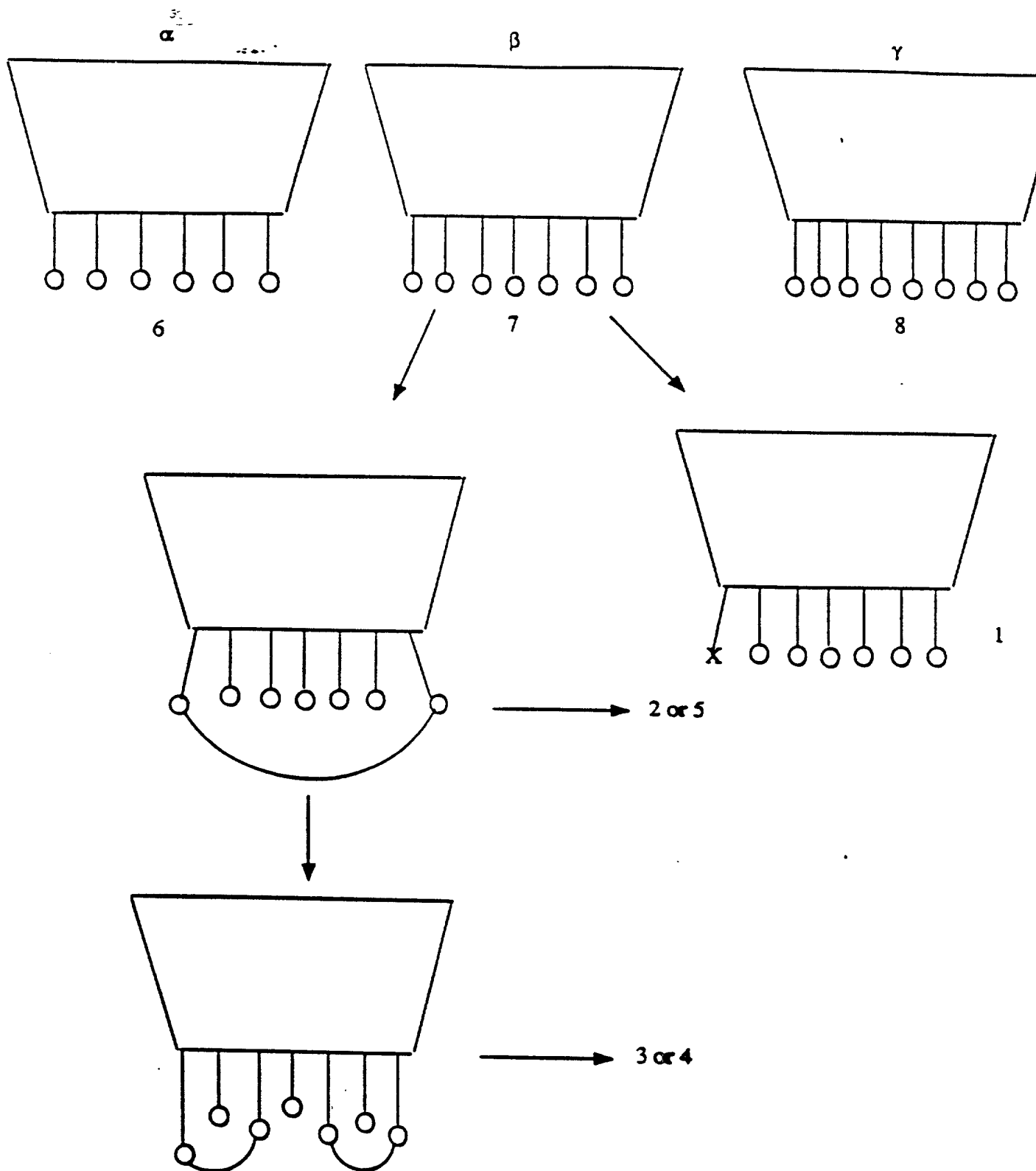


Figure 7

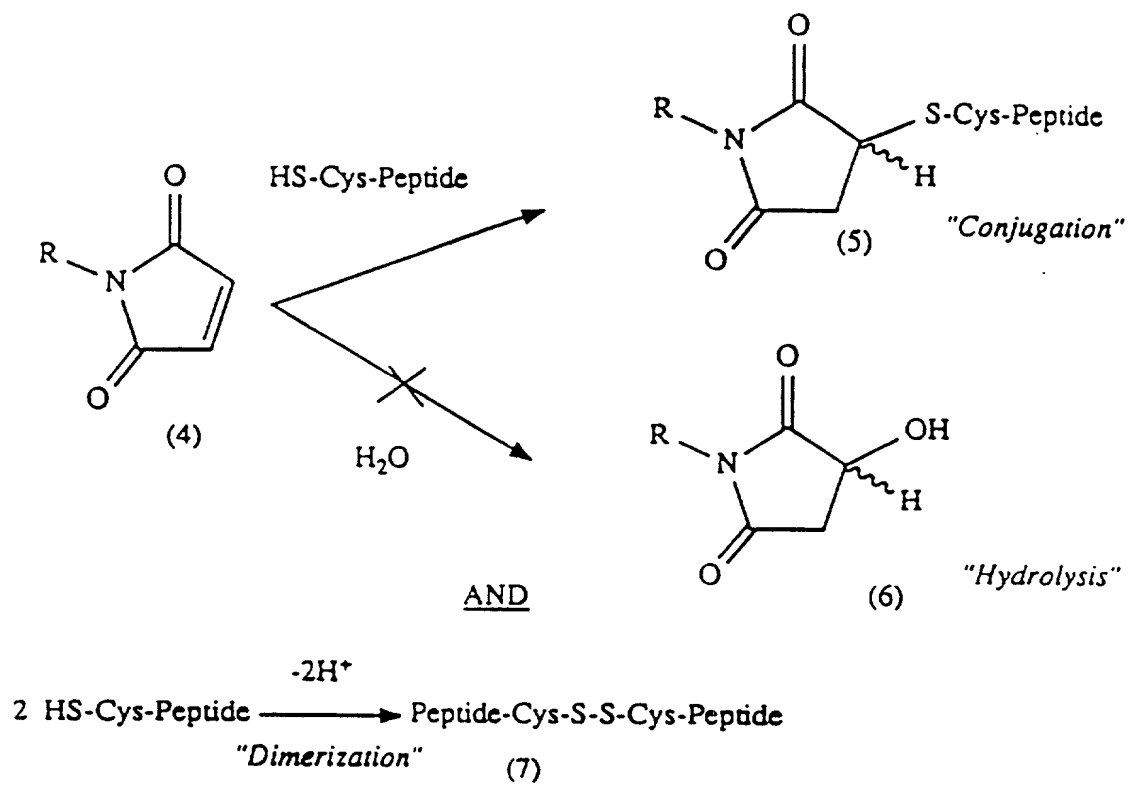


Figure 8

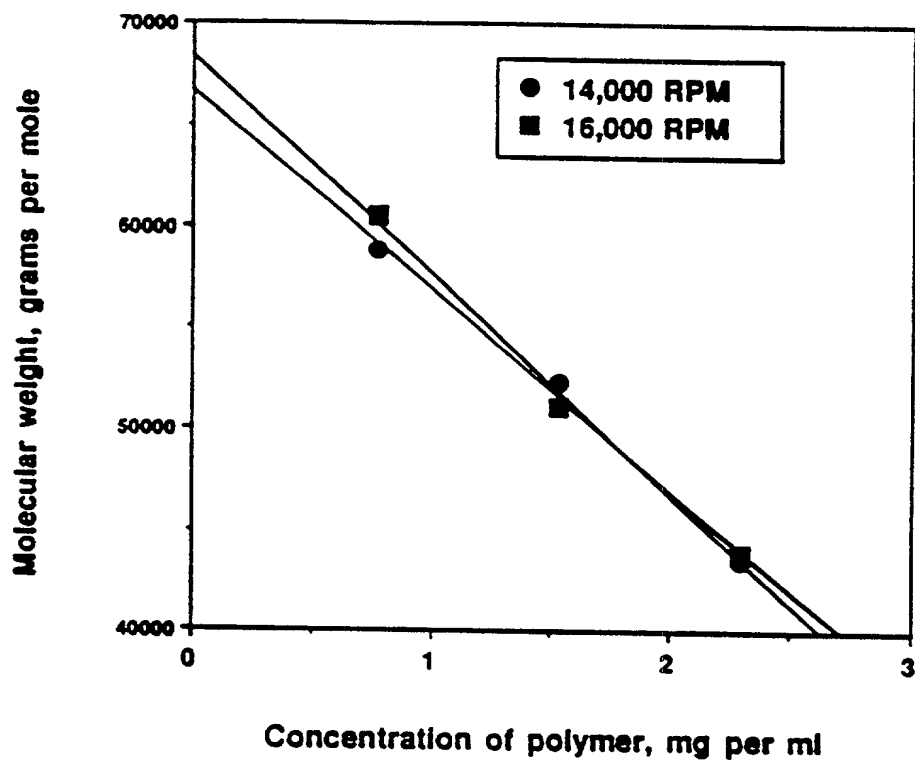
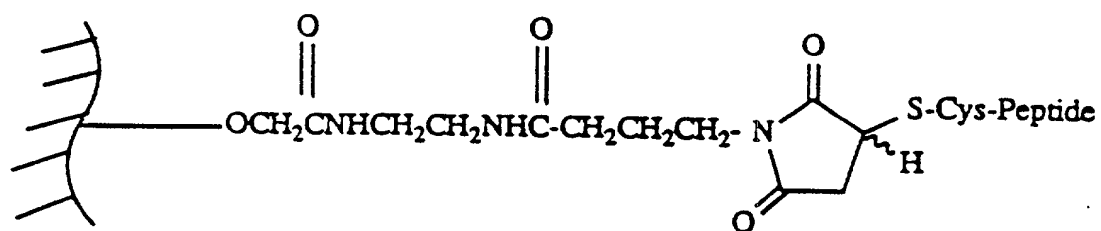
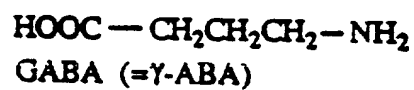
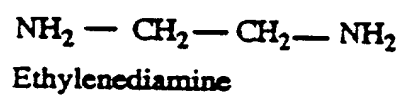


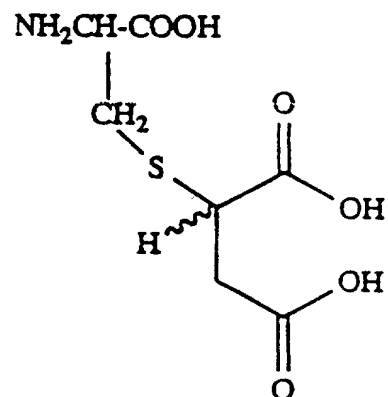
Figure 9



6 M HCl, 110°C, 24 hr., in vacuo



Peptide Amino
Acids



S-2-(2R,2S-succinyl)-L-Cysteine

Figure 10

Chromatogram showing detector response over time. The x-axis represents time in minutes, and the y-axis represents detector response. The following table lists the retention times of the identified peaks:

Retention Time (min)
1.05
1.63
1.67
3.45
5.36
5.57
6.41
7.37
8.68
8.49
8.71
8.88
9.20
9.78
10.14
10.86
10.75
11.1
11.1

Figure 11

Conjugate Peptide Substitution Density Equation

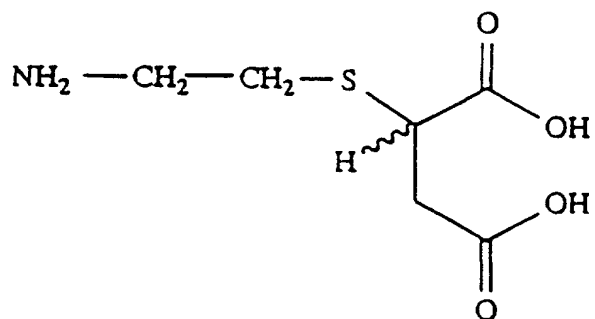
No molecules peptide/molecule dexamine

$$= \frac{\text{pmoles peptide via AAA}}{\text{pmoles Dexamine (=Backbone) via AAA}}$$

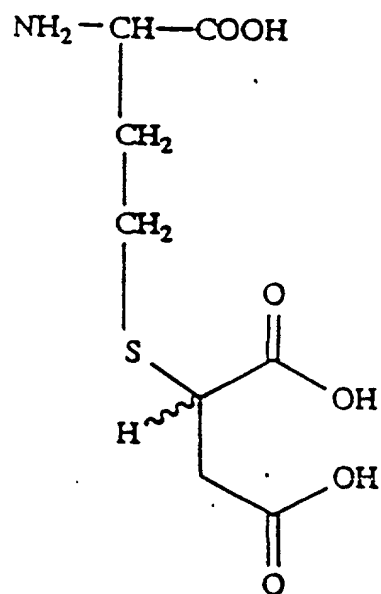
.....→ Non-covalently linked peptide increases numerator

.....→ Loss of Dexamine during:

- GMBS derivitization
 - G-25 column purification
 - Reaction mixture transfers
- decreases numerator



S-2-(2R,2S-succinyl)-cysteamine



S-2-(2R,2S-succinyl)-DL-homocysteine

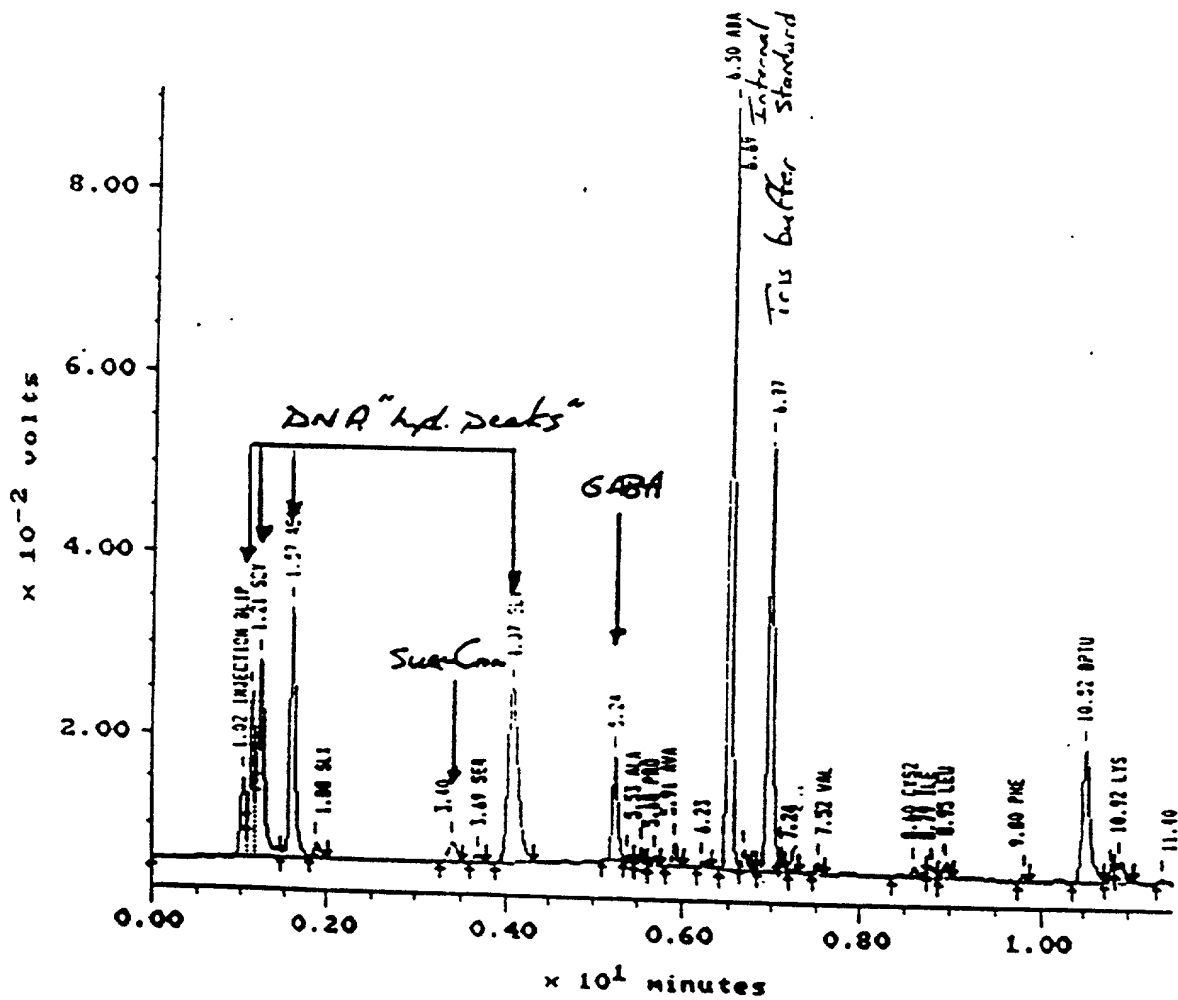


Figure 14

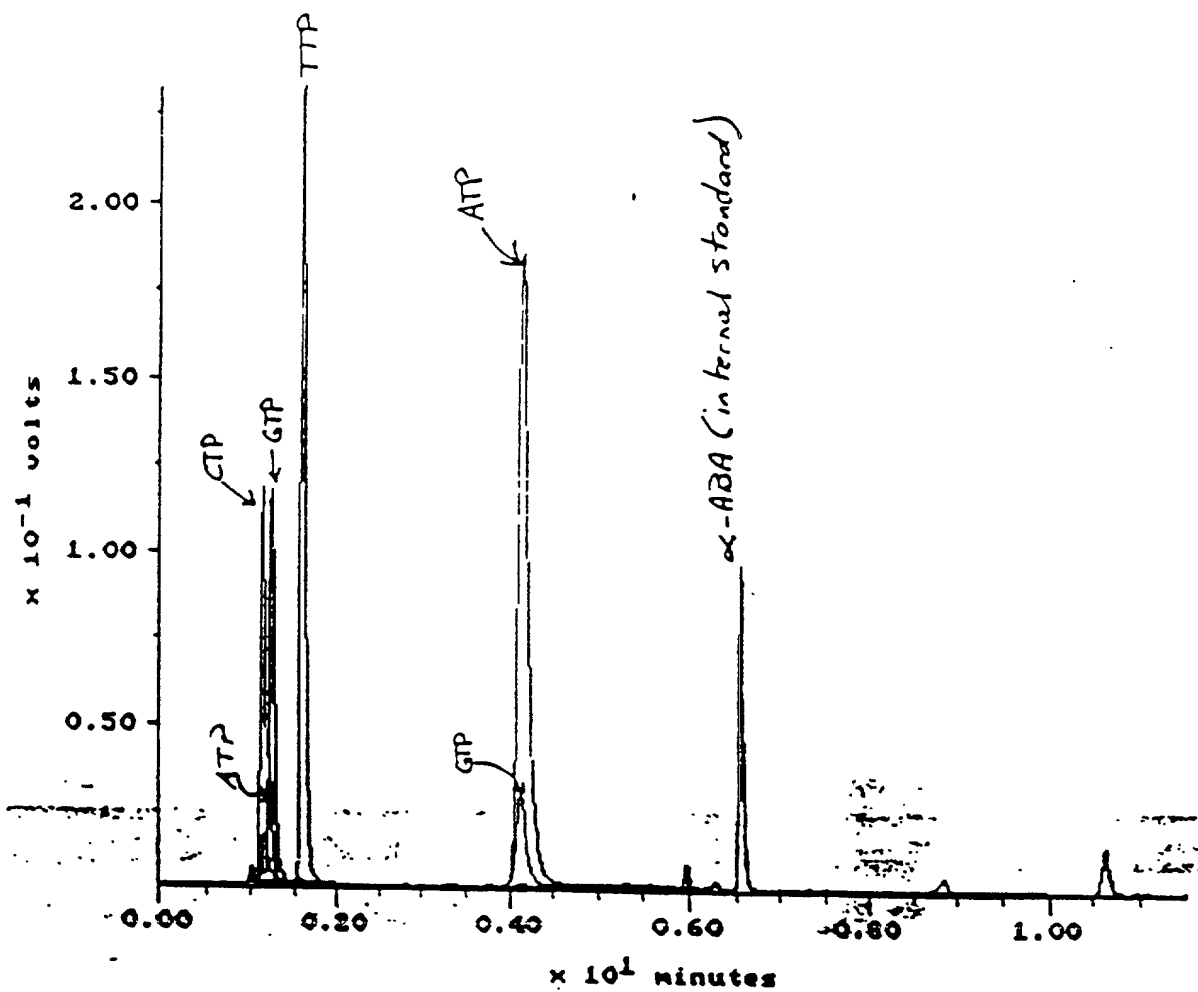


Figure 15

Fig 16

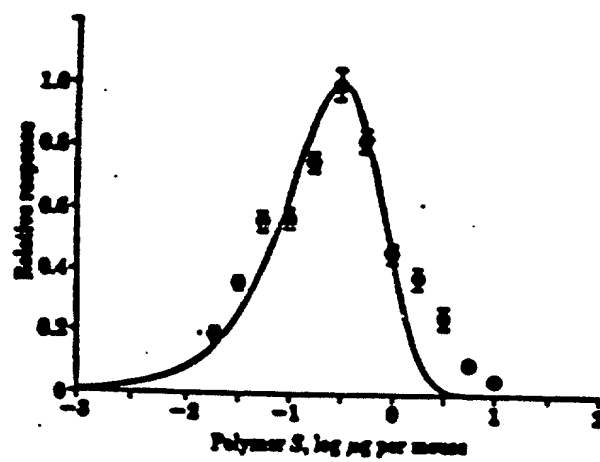


Fig. 17

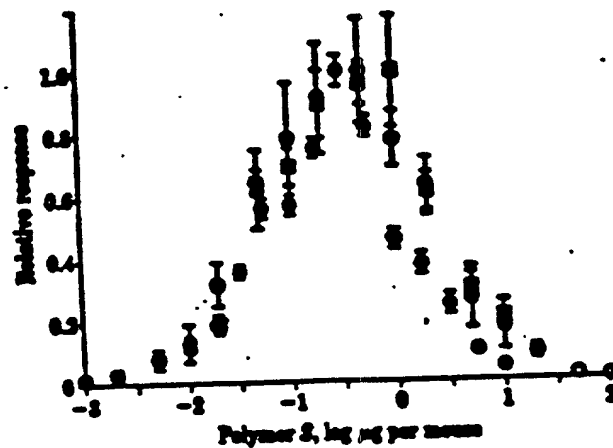


Fig. 18

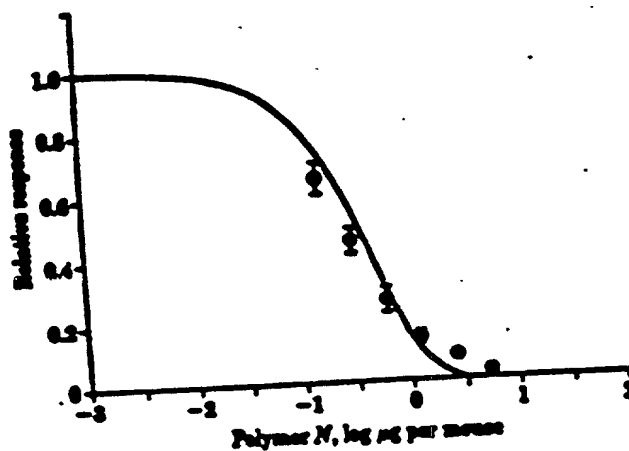


Fig. 19

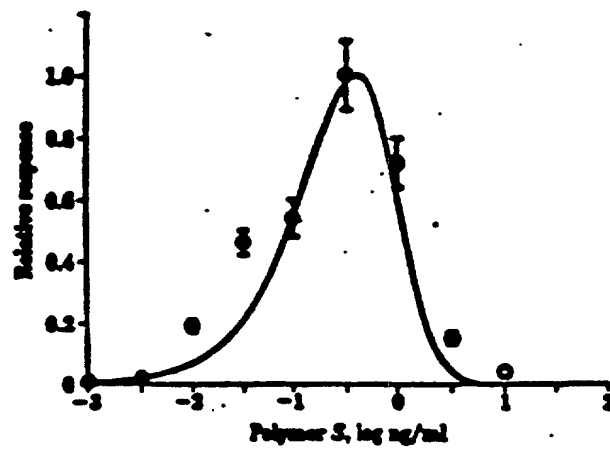
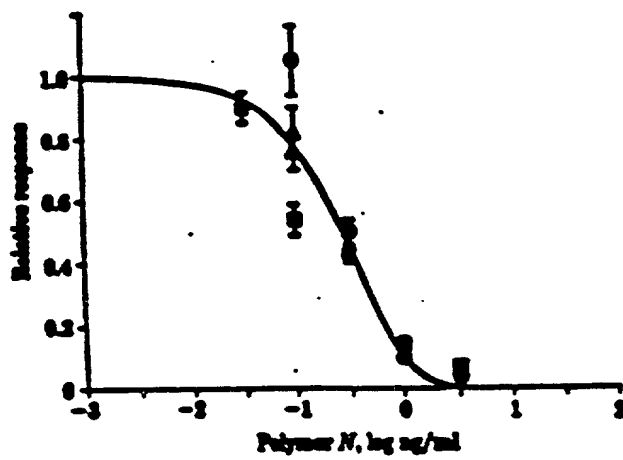


Fig. 20



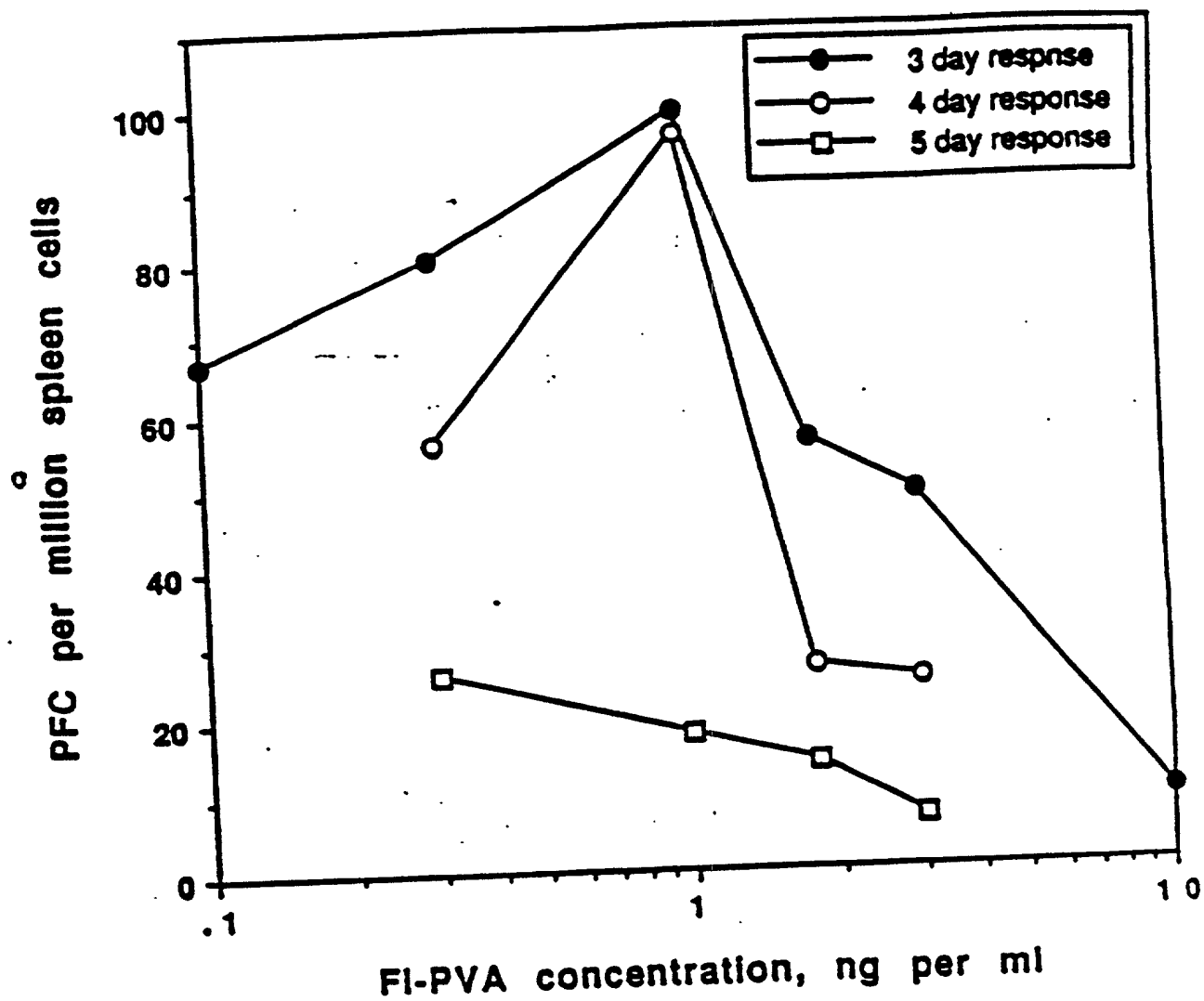


Figure 21

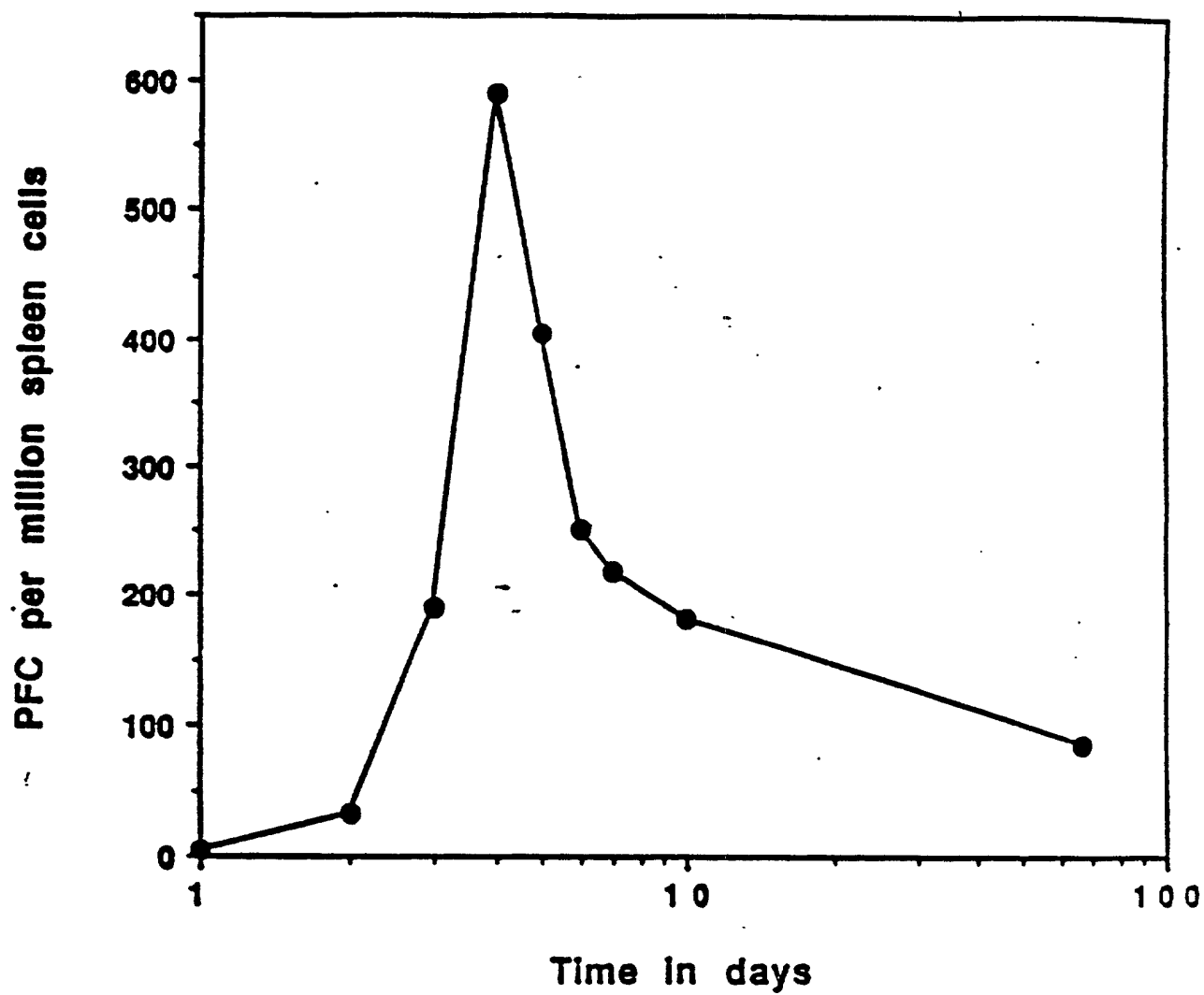


Figure 22

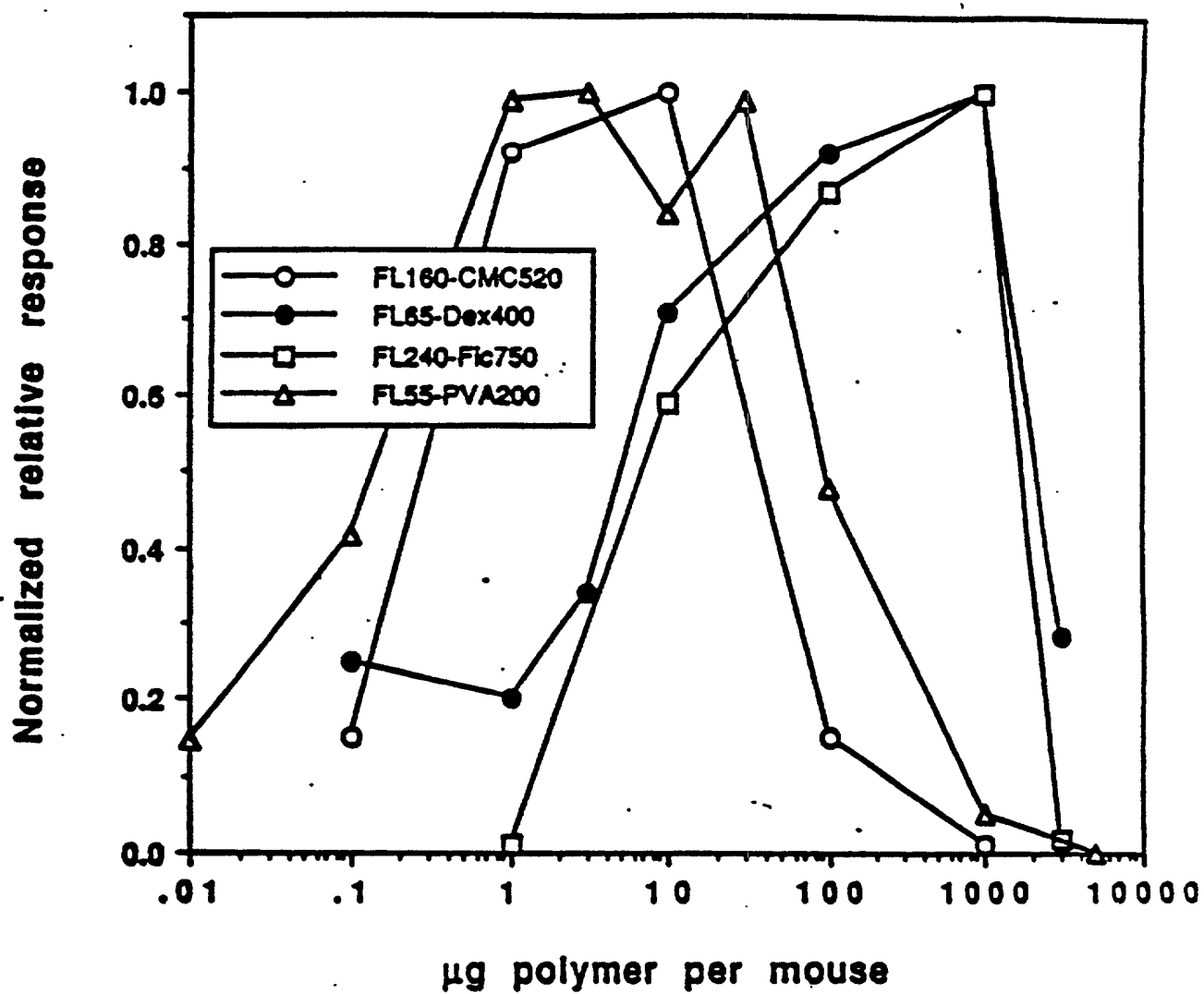


Figure 23

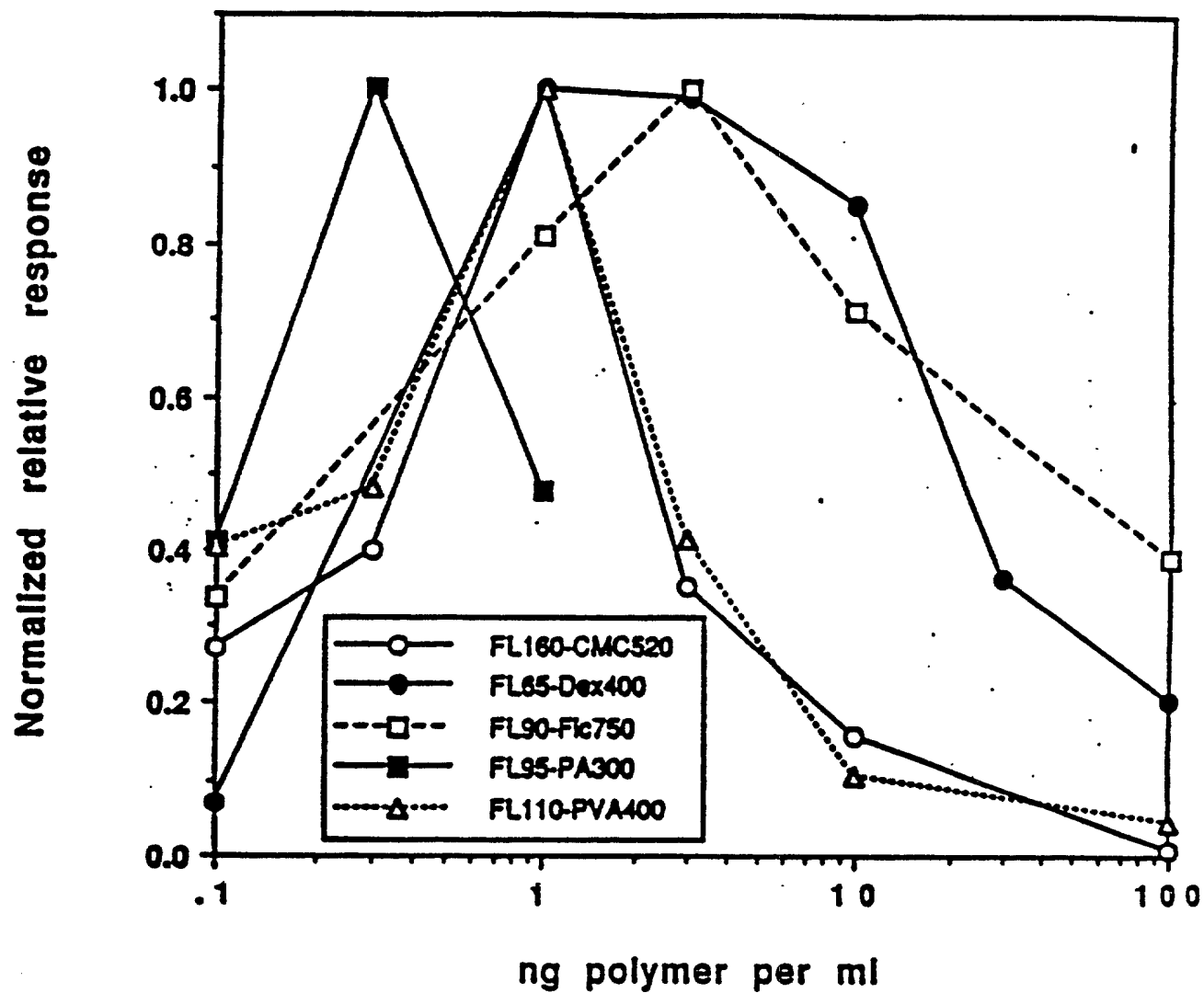


Figure 24

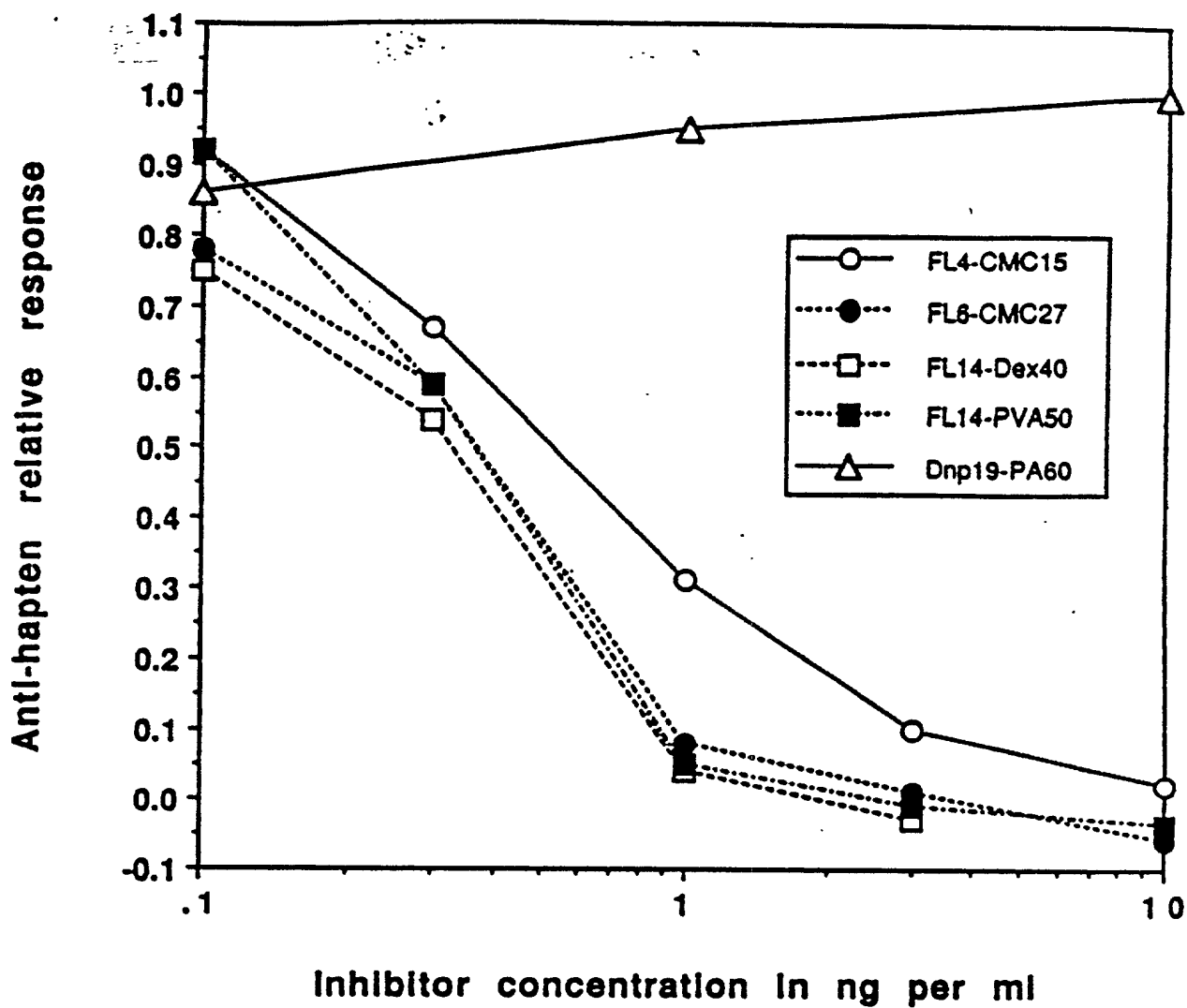


Figure 25

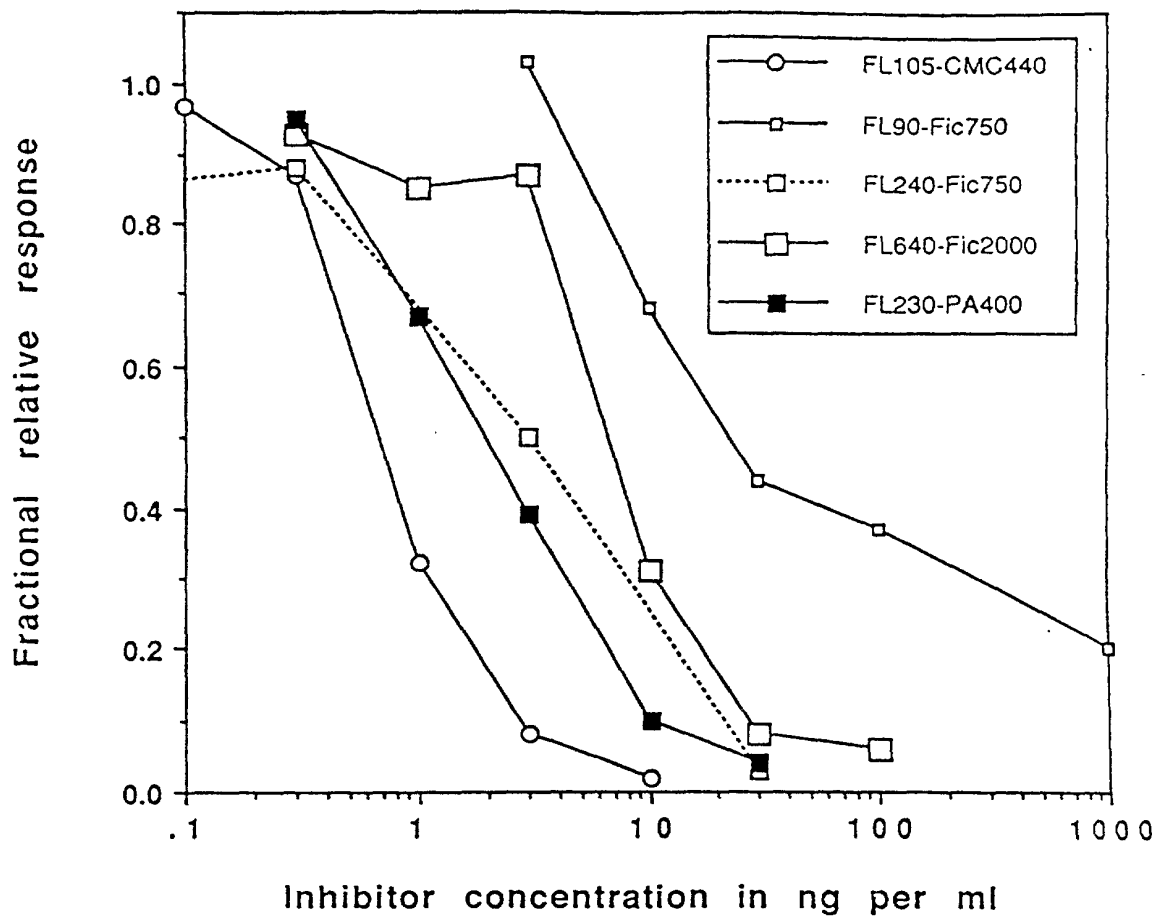


Figure 26

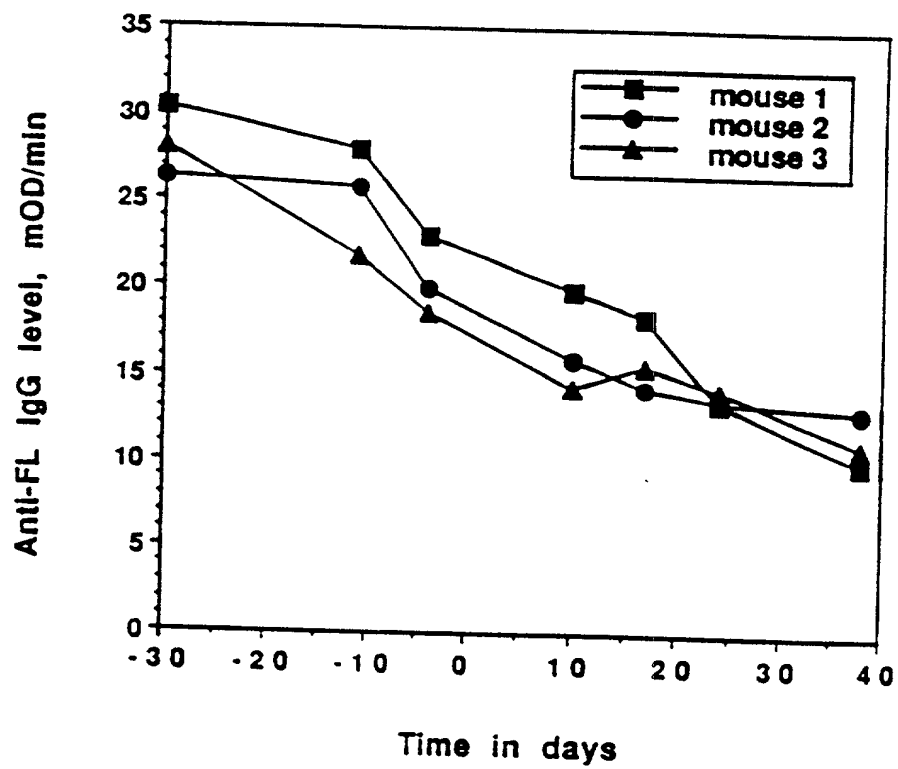


Figure 27

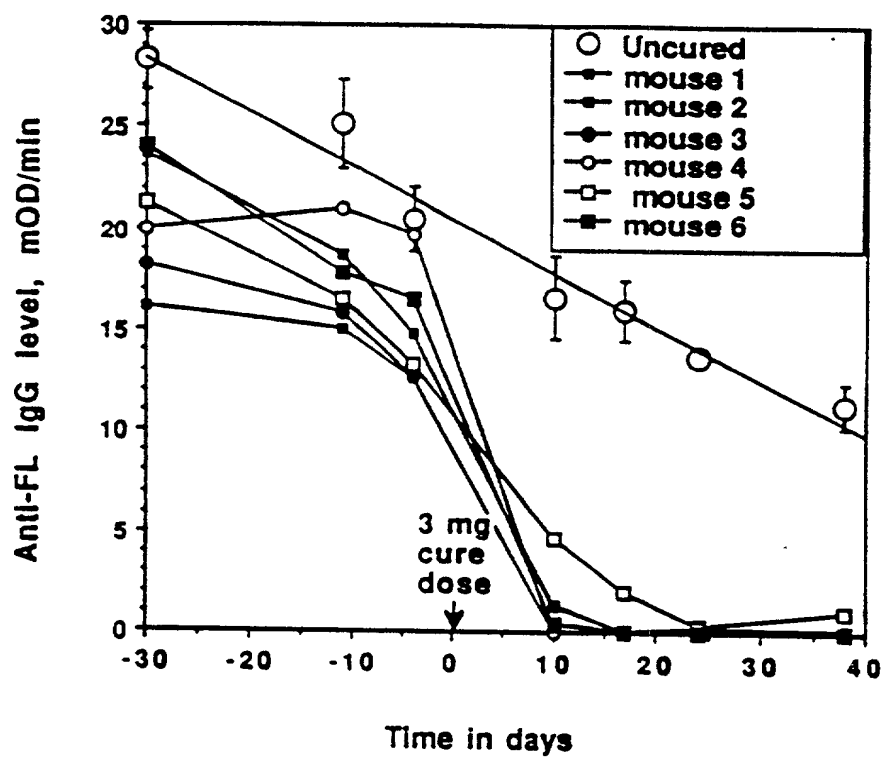


Figure 28

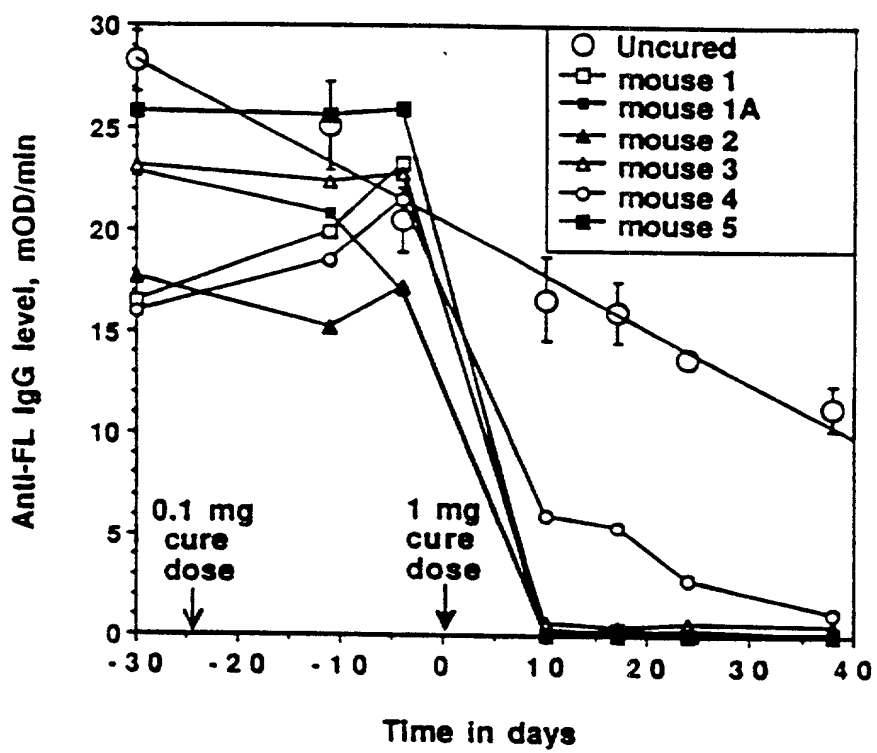


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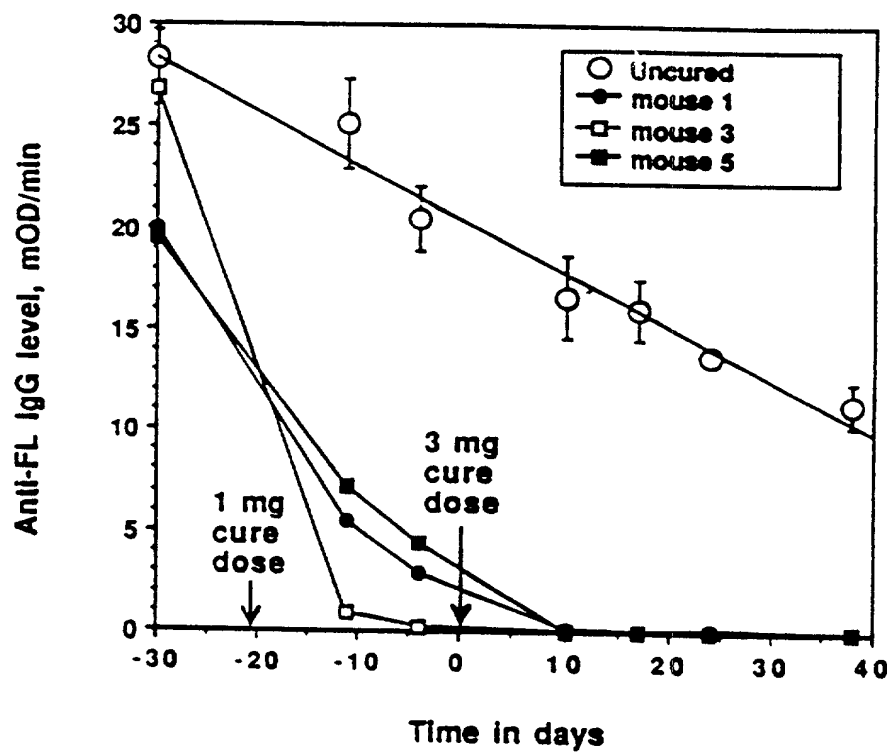


Figure 30

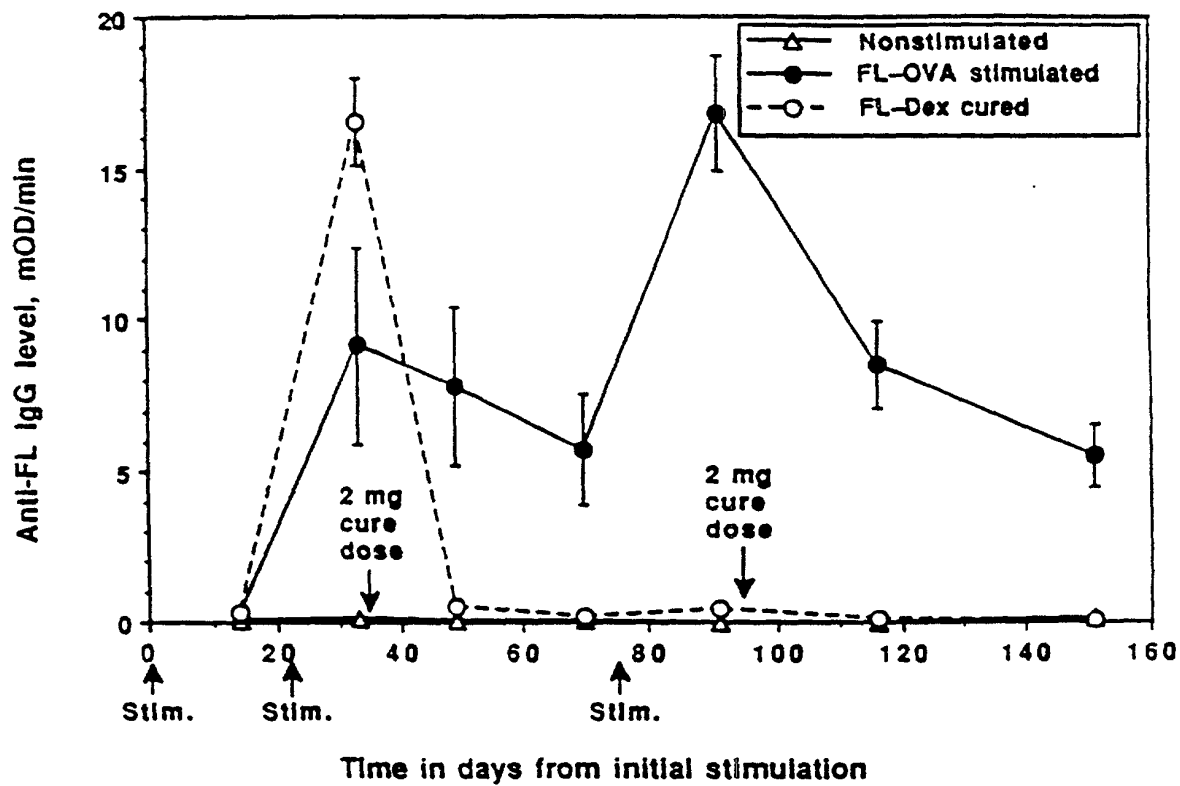


Figure 31

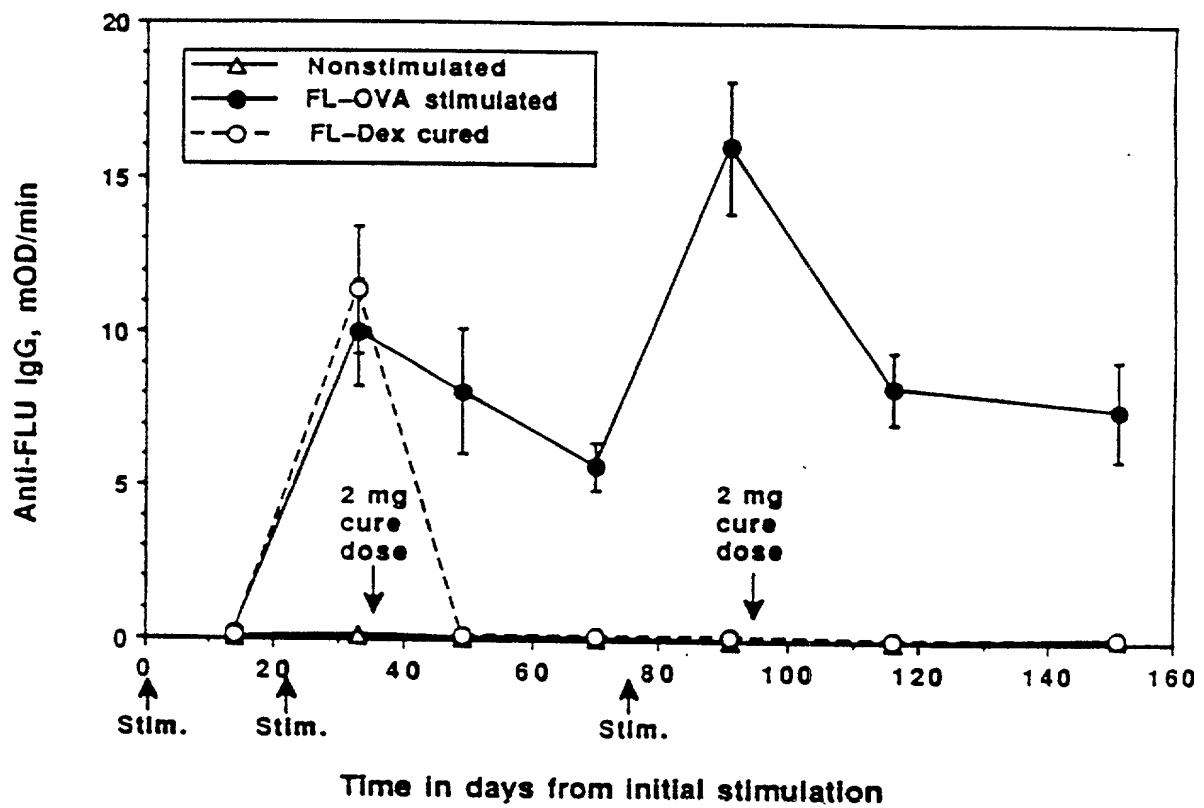


Figure 32

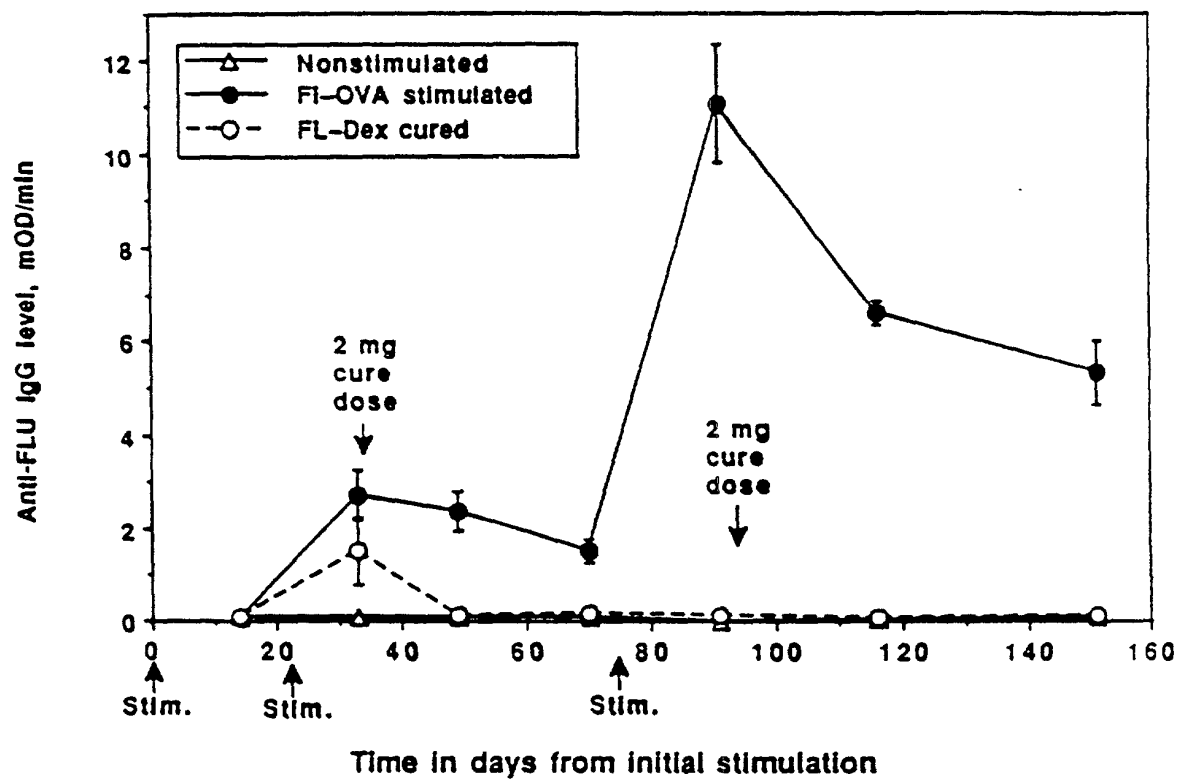


Figure 33

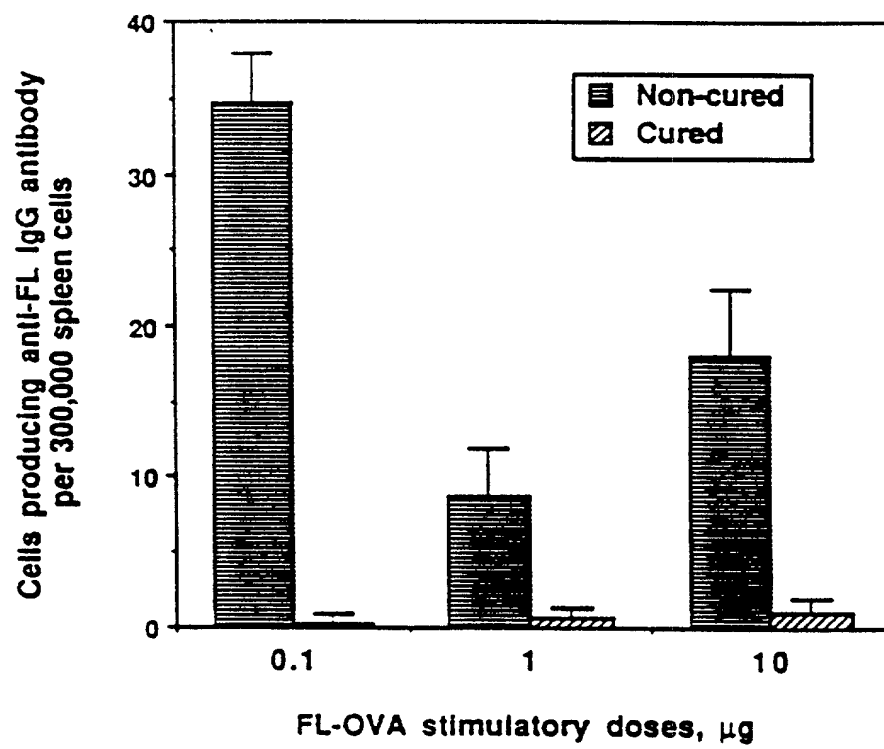


Figure 34

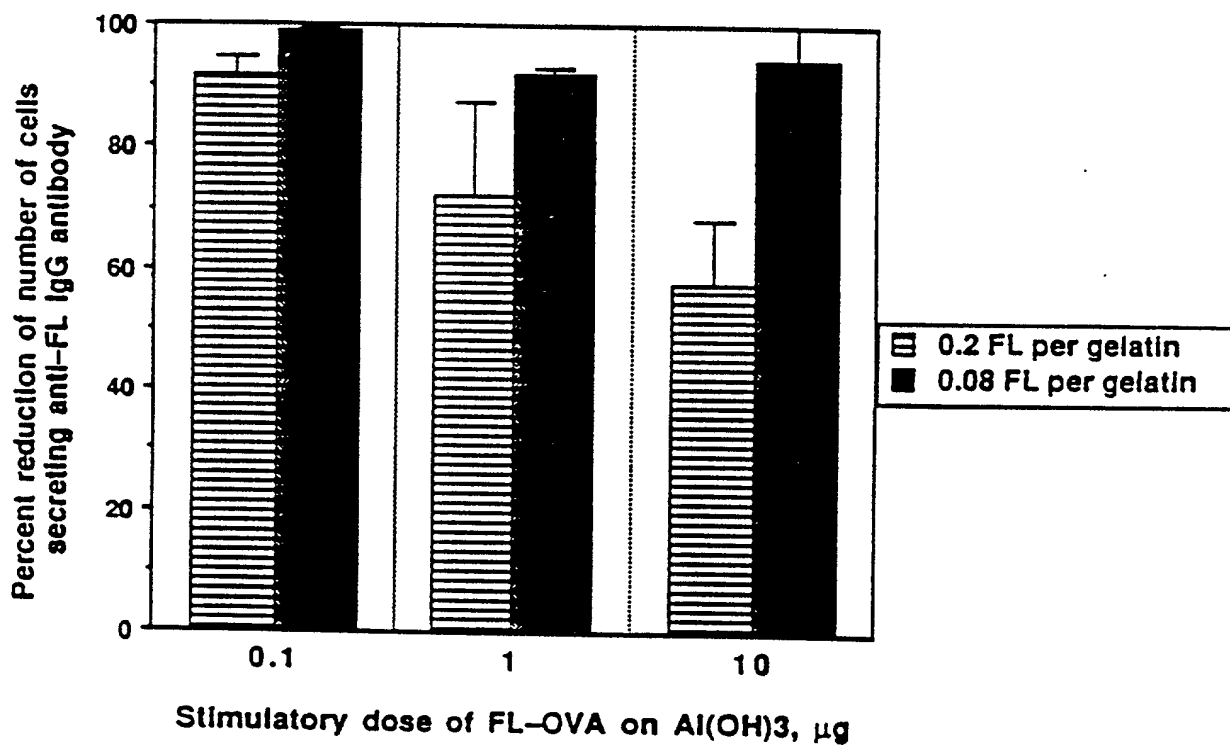


Figure 35

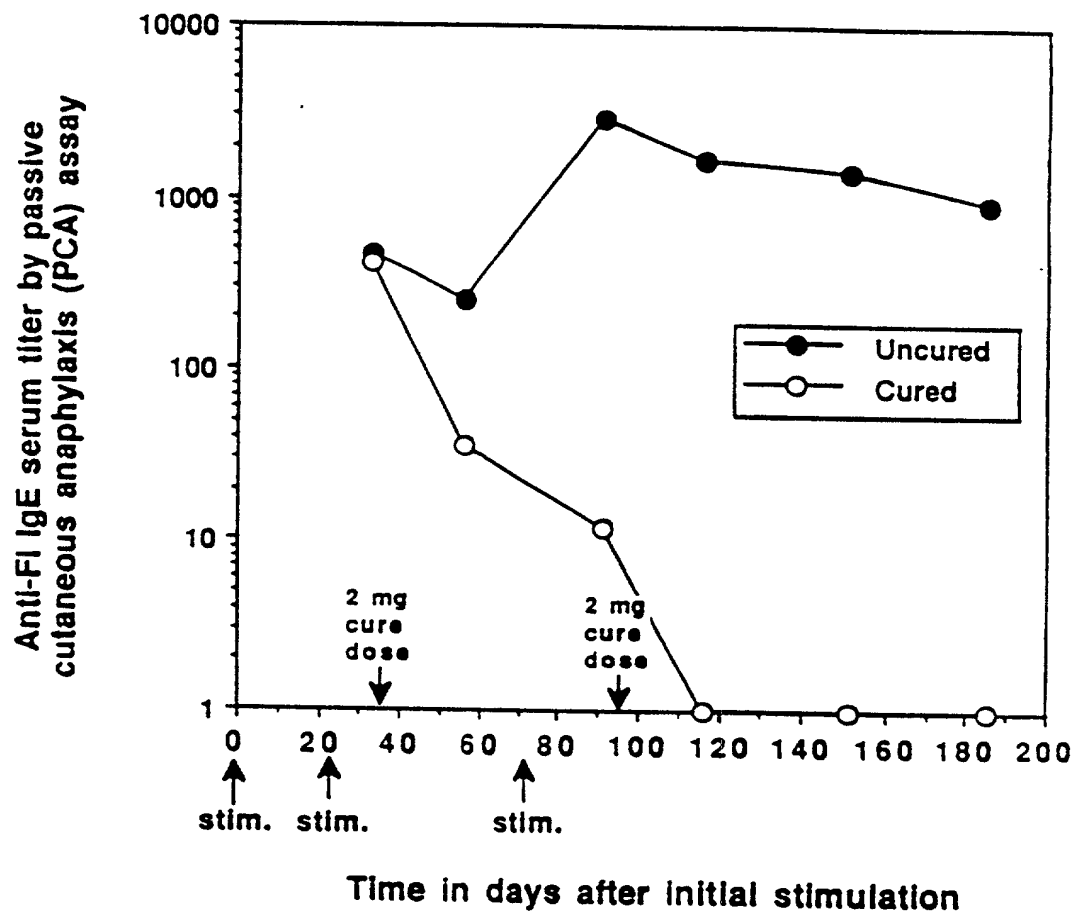
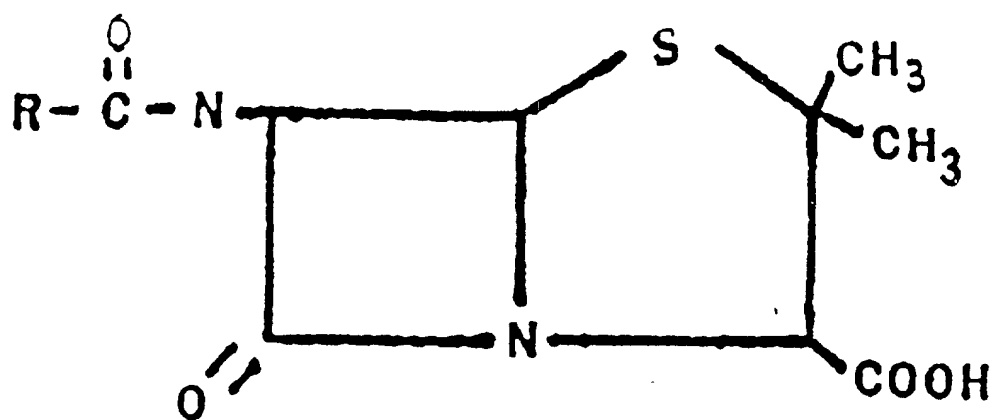
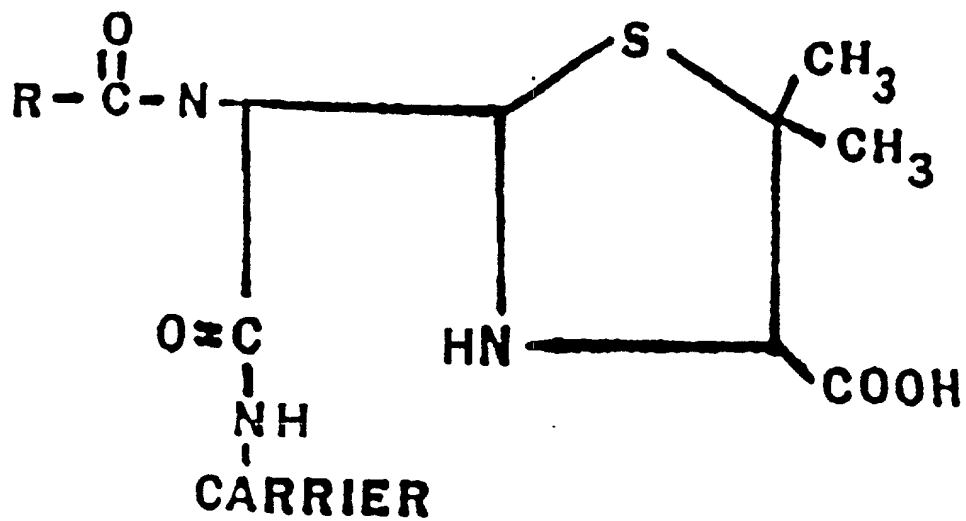


Figure 36

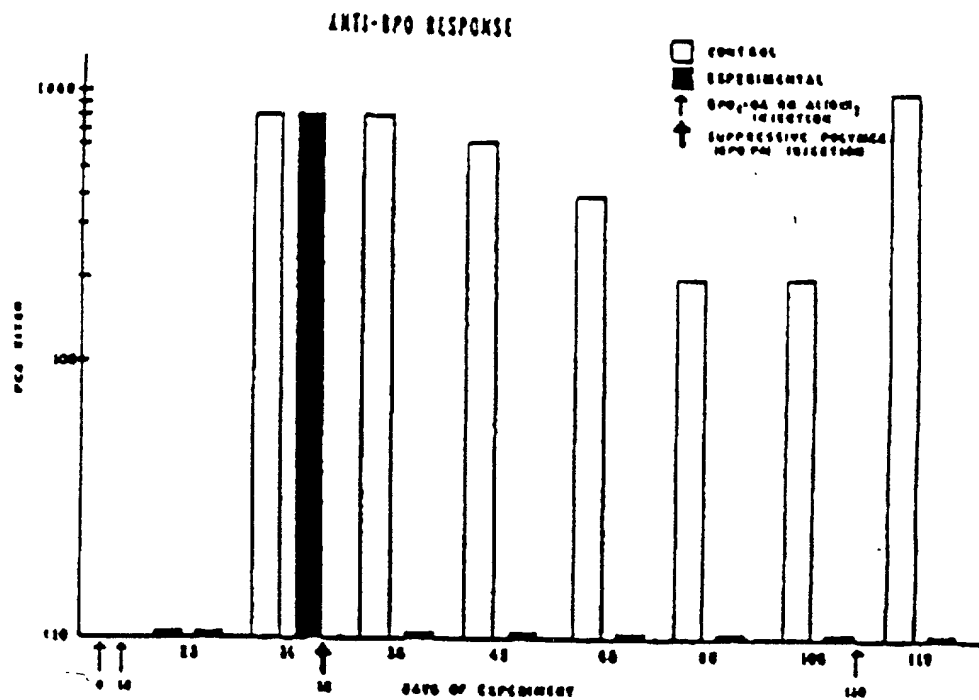


PENICILLIN



PENICILLOYL

(a)



(b)

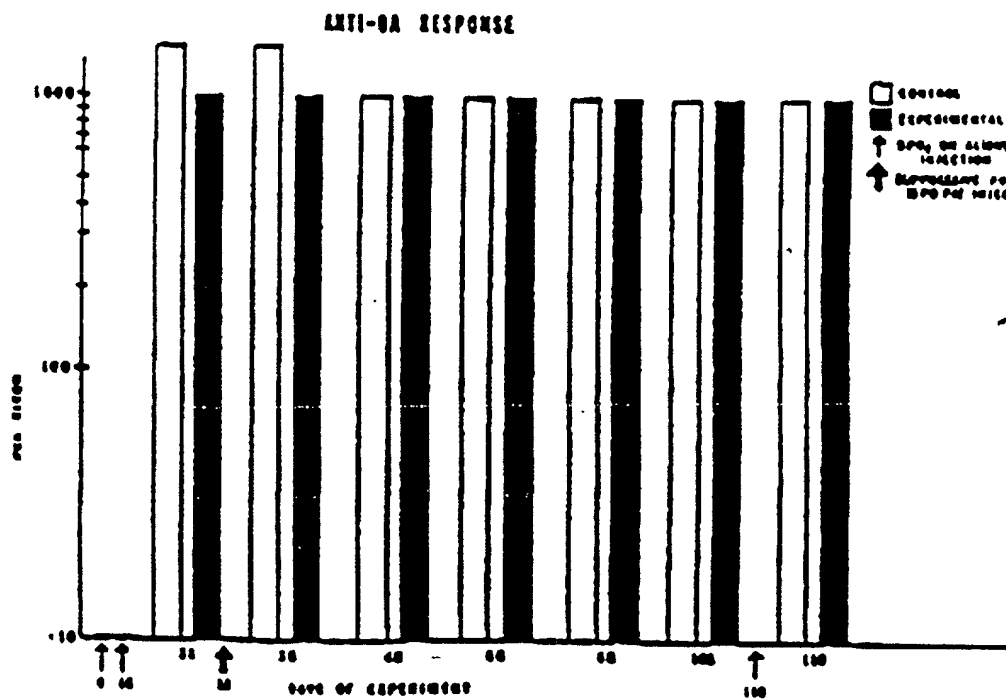
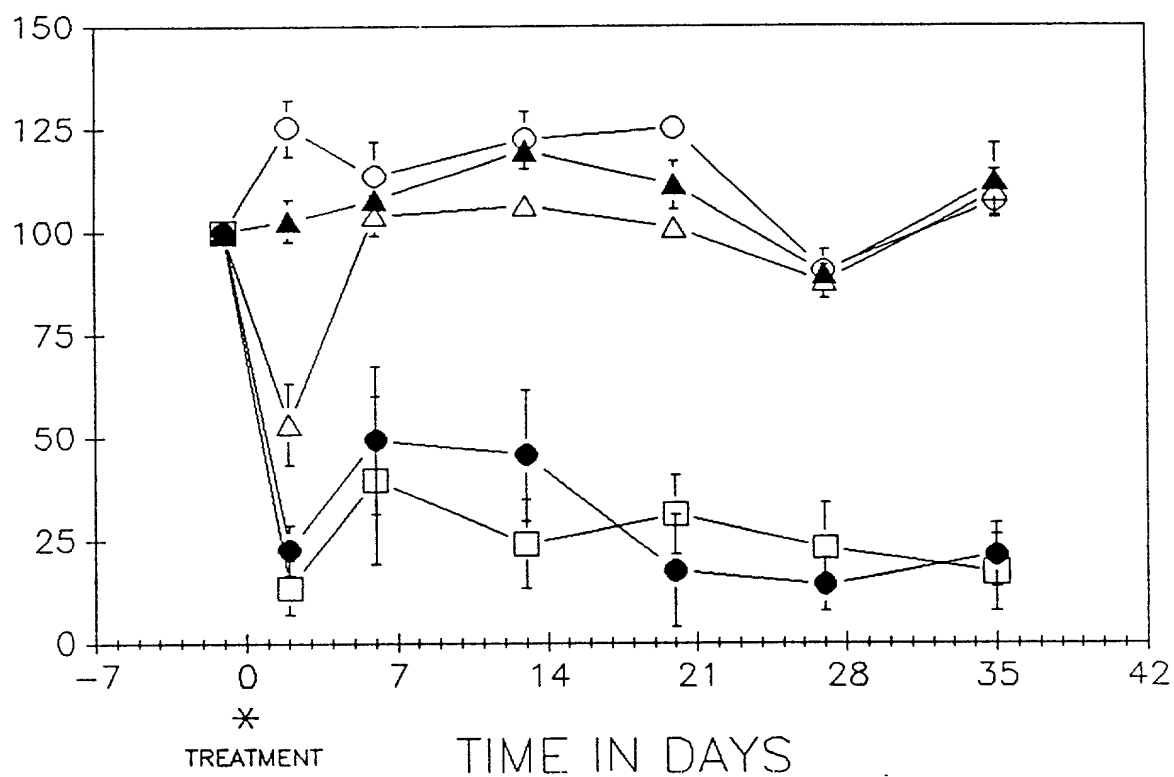


Figure 38

FIG 39

- — ○ NO CURE
- — ● 700ug CI-374
- △ — △ 70ug CI-374
- ▲ — ▲ 7ug CI-374
- — □ 2mg CI-323



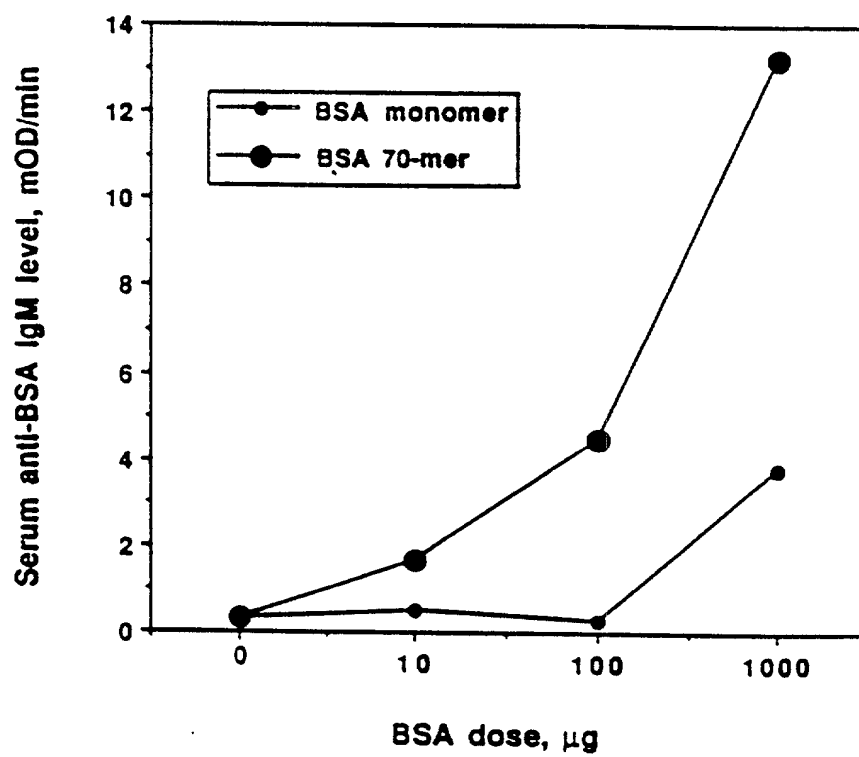


Figure 4C

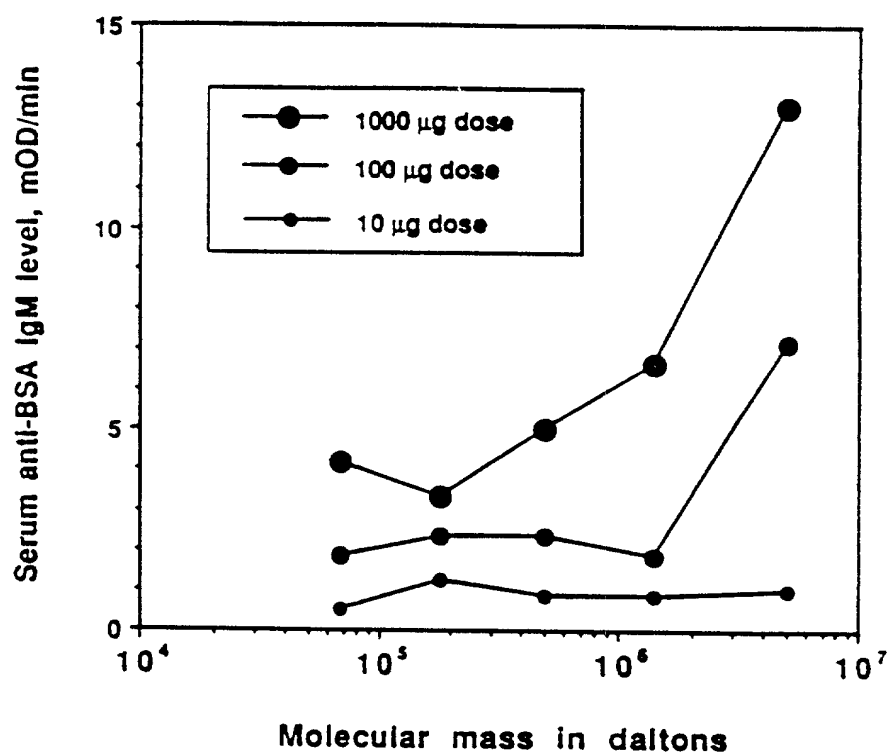


Figure 41

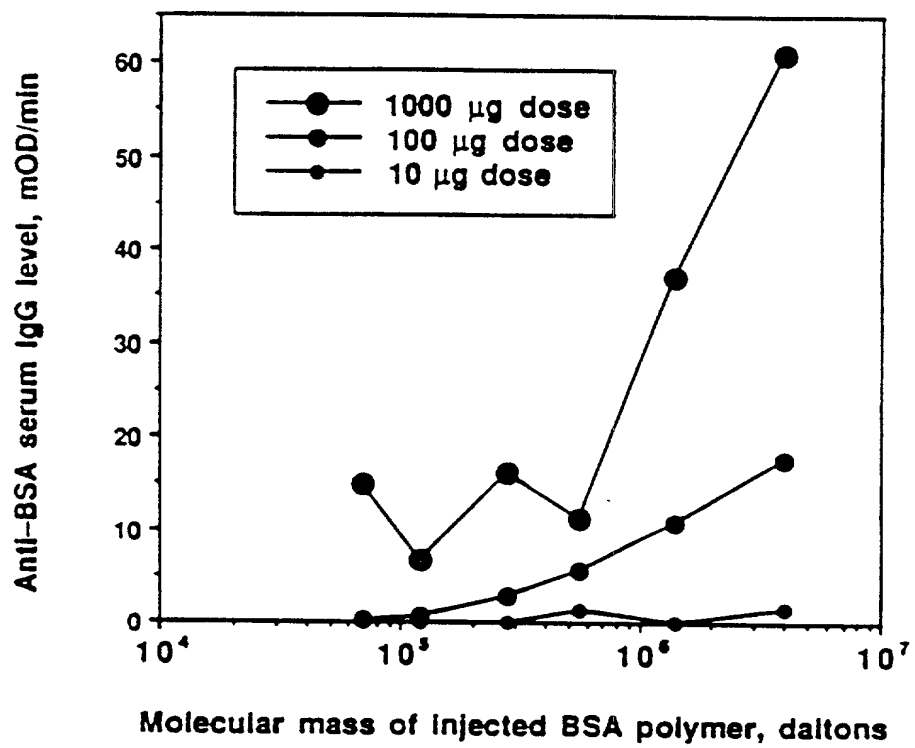


Figure 42

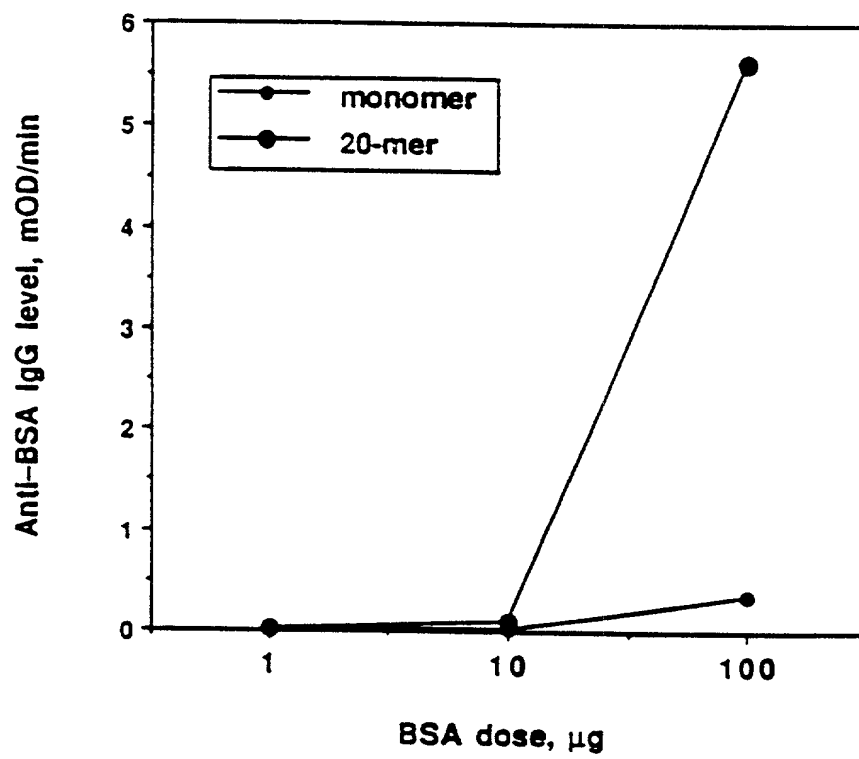


Figure 43

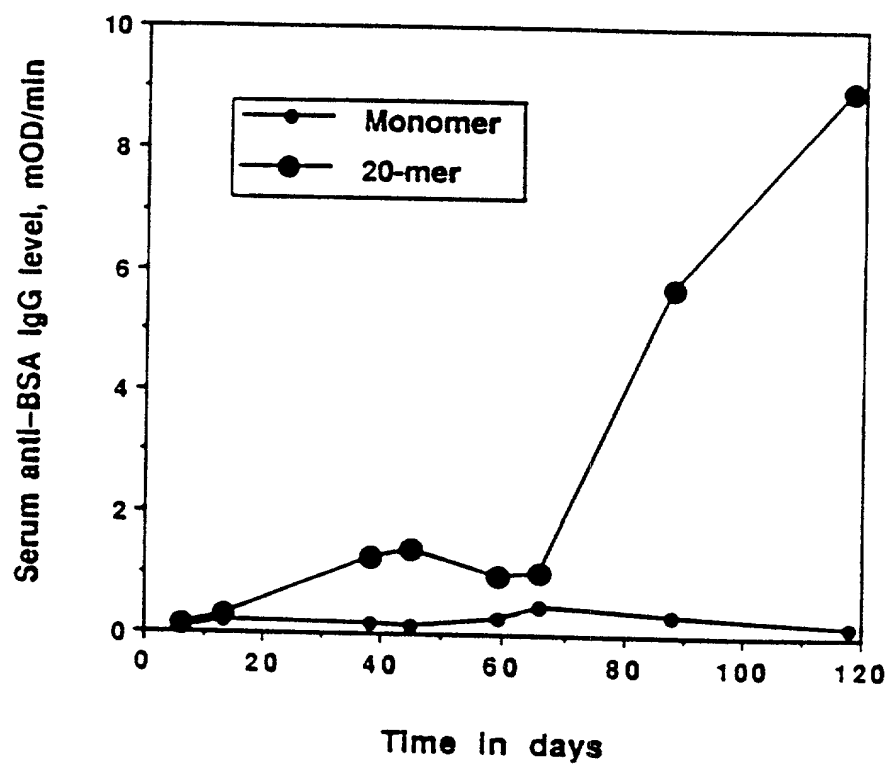


Figure 44

The graph illustrates the dose-dependent response of IgM levels to OVA monomer and OVA 150-mer. The y-axis represents the IgM level in mOD/min, ranging from 0 to 8. The x-axis represents the OVA dose in μg, with values 0, 10, 100, and 1000. The OVA 150-mer (represented by solid circles) shows a significant increase in IgM level at higher doses, particularly at 100 μg and 1000 μg. In contrast, the OVA monomer (represented by open circles) shows a much lower and relatively stable response across all doses.

OVA dose, μg	OVA monomer (mOD/min)	OVA 150-mer (mOD/min)
0	~0.4	~0.4
10	~0.1	~0.6
100	~0.4	~6.7
1000	~0.7	~7.2

Figure 45

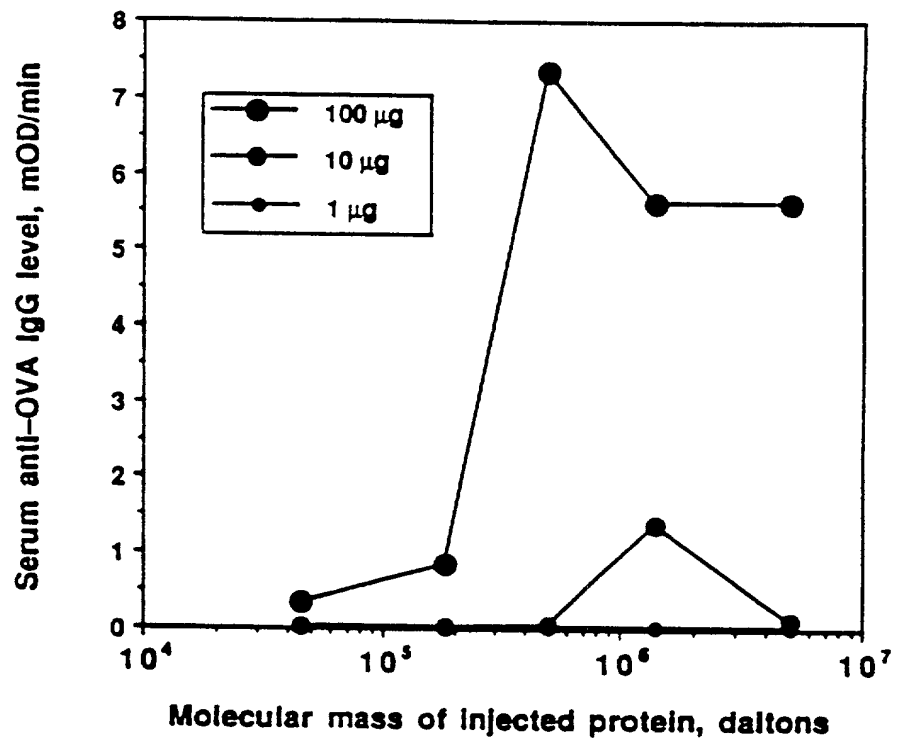


Figure 46

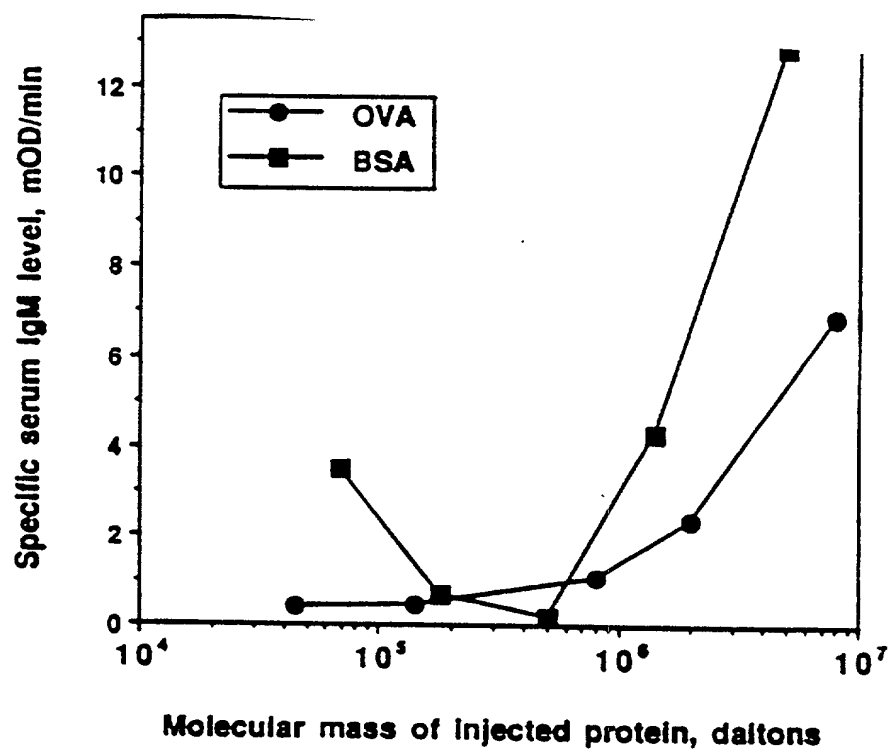


Figure 47

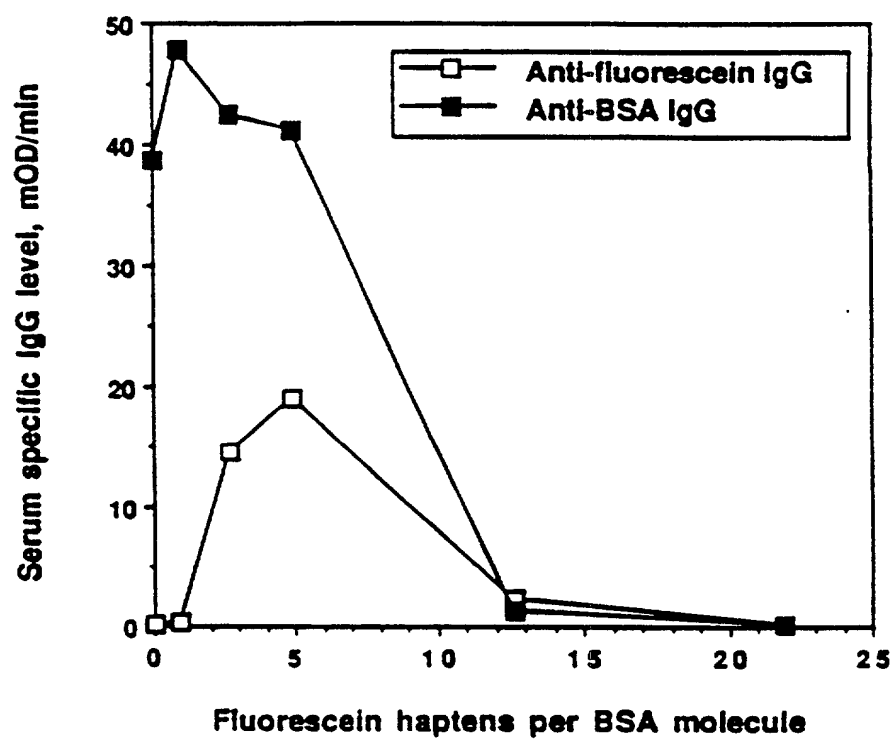


Figure 48

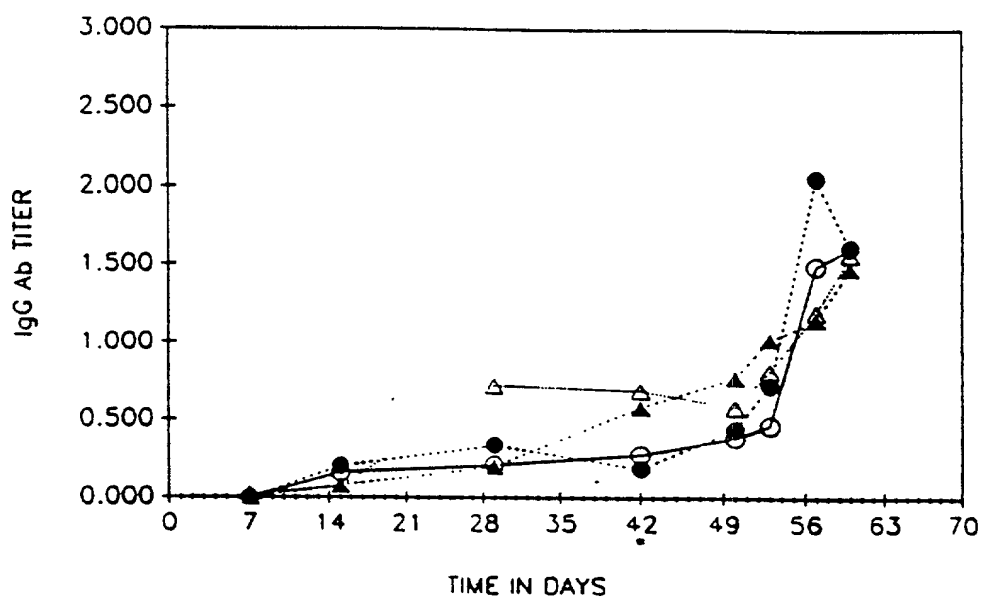


Figure 49

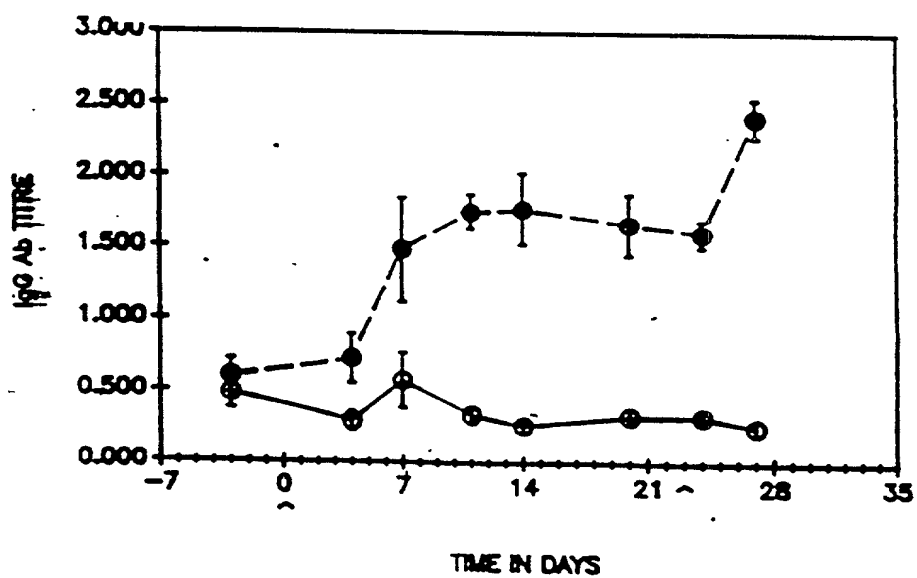


Figure 50

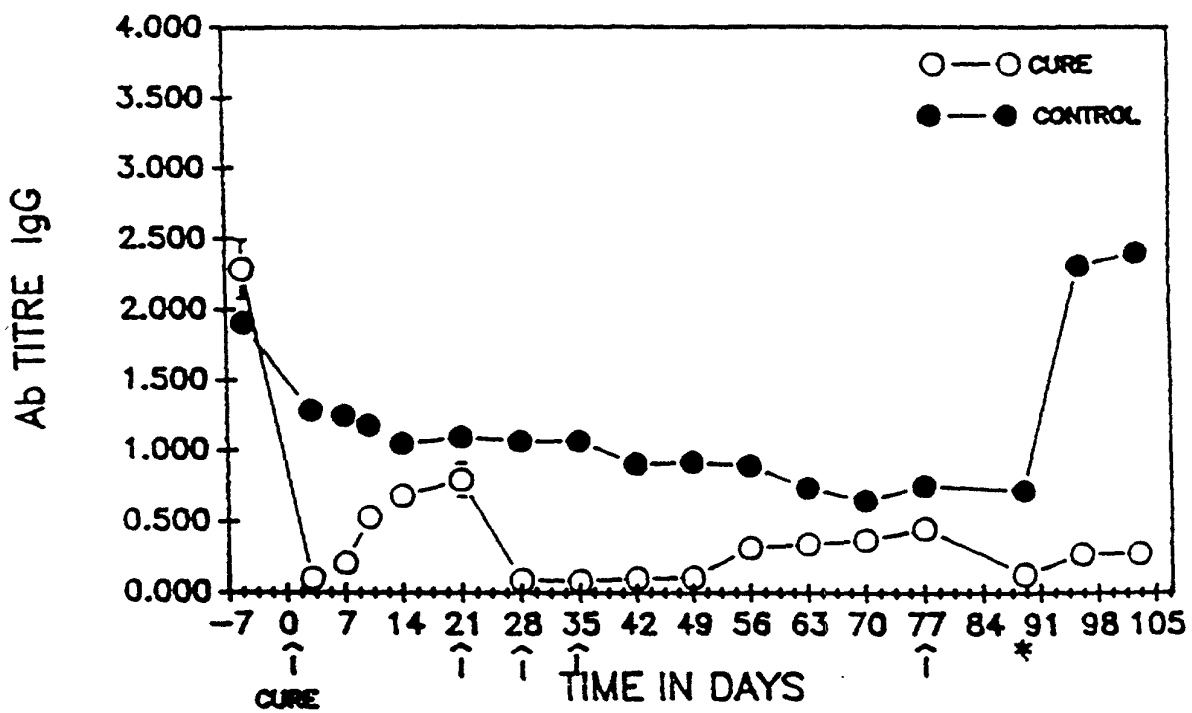


Figure 51

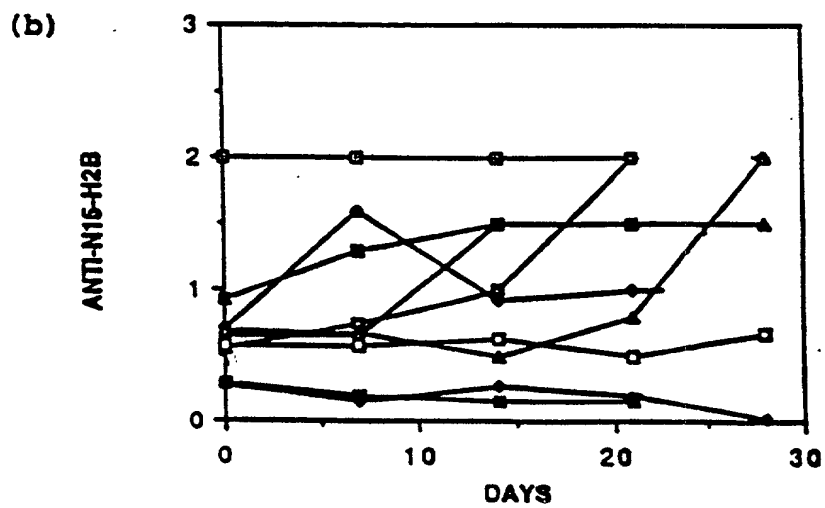
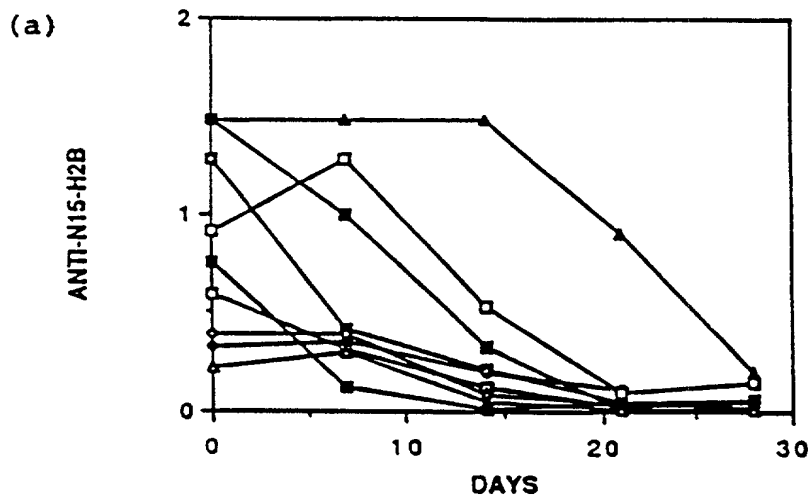


Figure 52

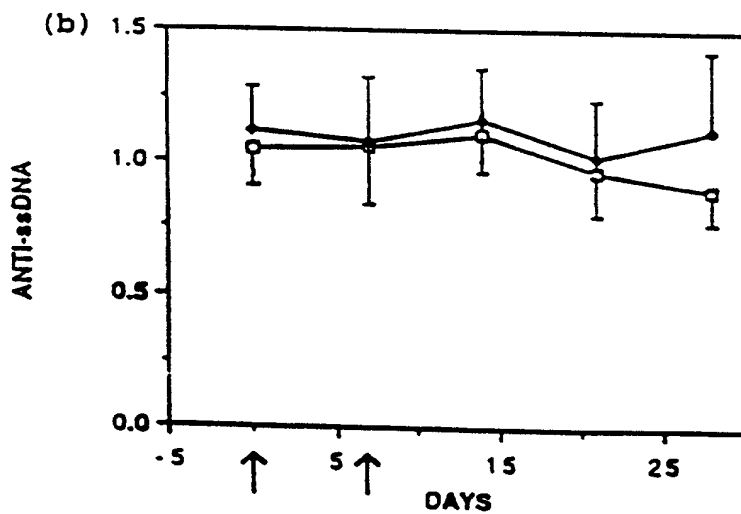
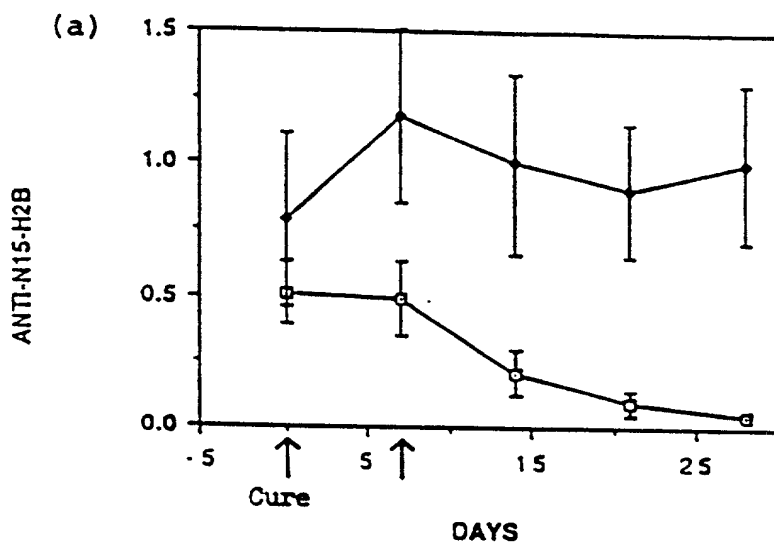


Figure 53

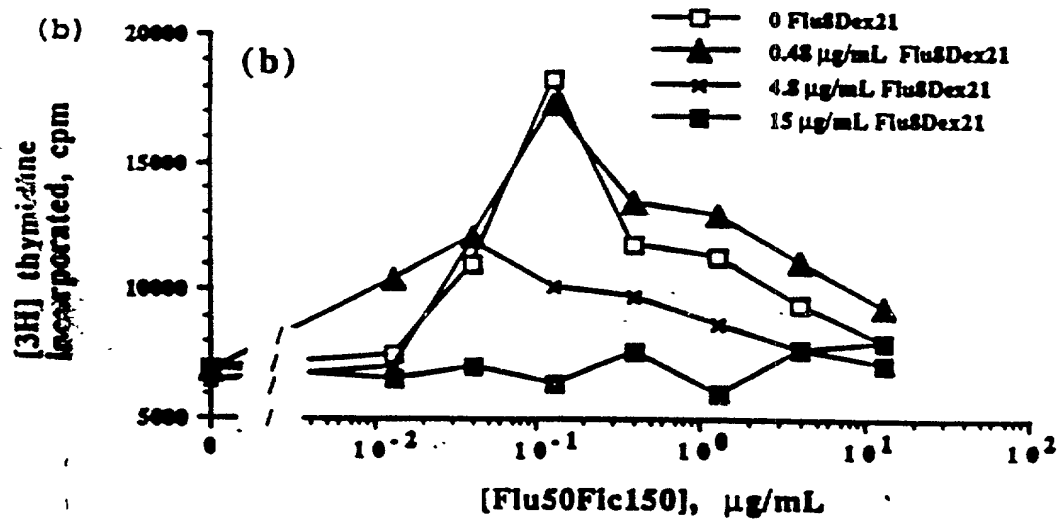
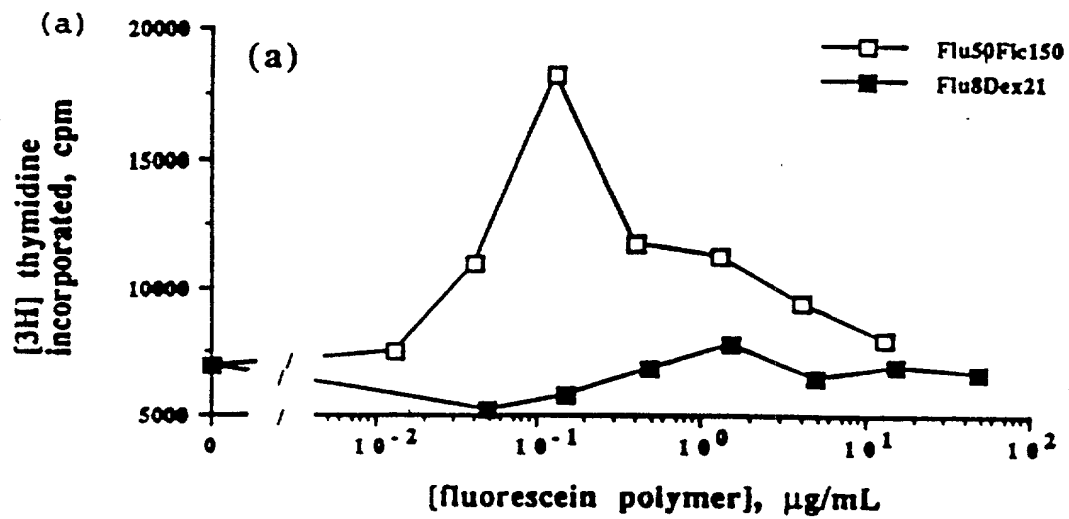
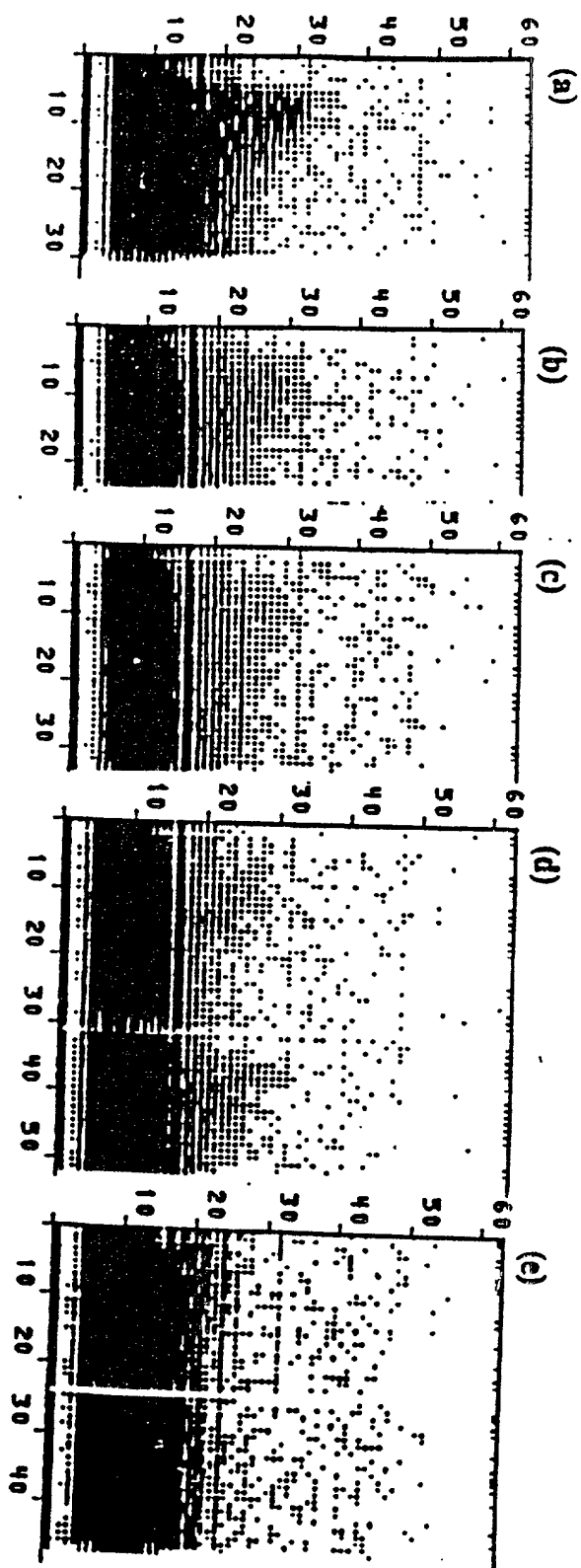


Figure S4

fluorescence emission ratio



time, sec. (/16)

Figure 55